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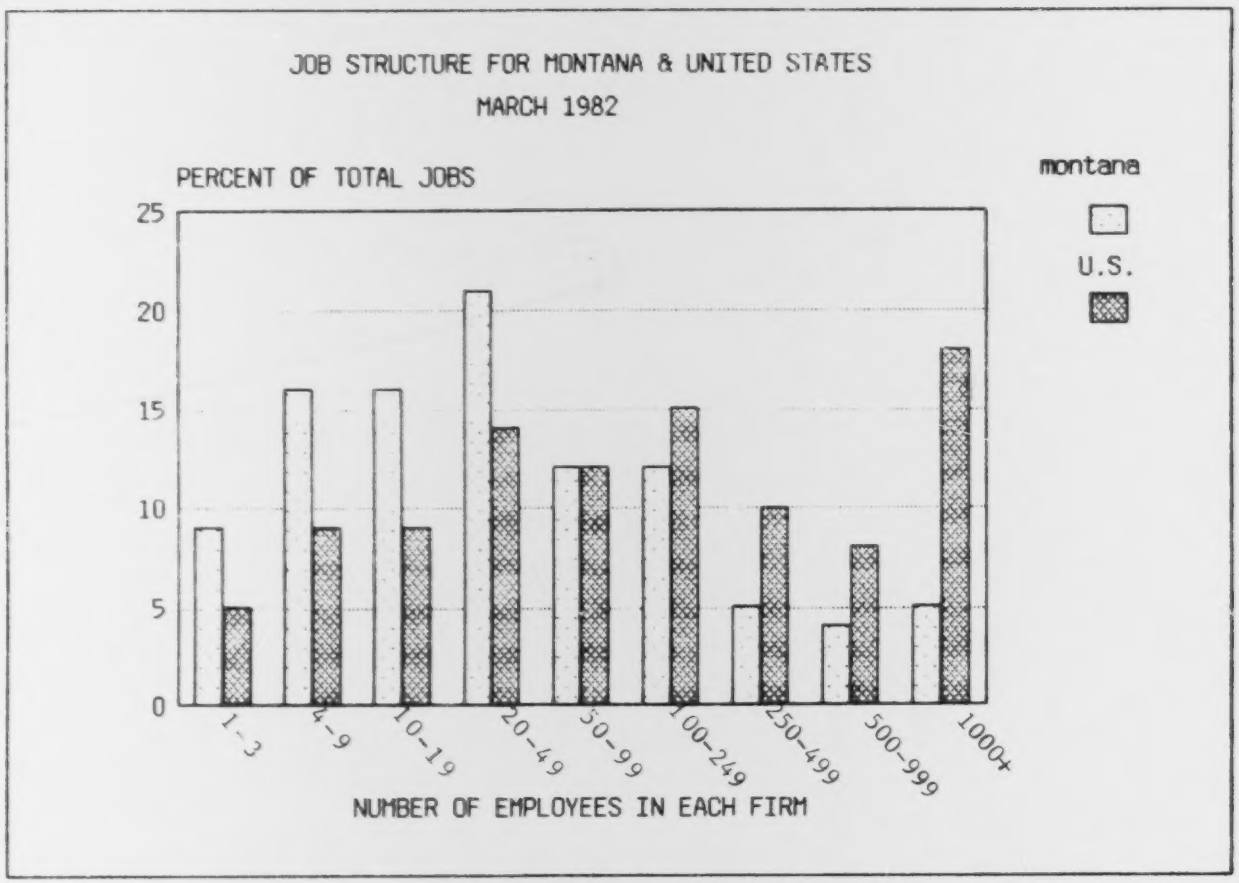
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report
3rd Quarter 1983



(Graph explained on inside cover)

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MAJOR INDUSTRY COMPONENTS

The graph on the cover illustrates how much large employers influence the total national economy and how smaller companies dominate Montana's economy. In the smaller four categories (1-49 employees), Montana has 62 percent of all employment, and the U.S. has only 37 percent of total employment. Meanwhile, the companies that have over 1,000 workers control 18 percent of U.S. employment and only 5 percent of Montana's work force. This graph does not include government employment.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

3rd Qtr. 1983

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David L. Hunter, Commissioner

Volume 1 - Number 3

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Research and Analysis Bureau
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment & Training Admin.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The SMSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

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STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	OCT. 1983 Forecast	SEP. 1983 Prelim	AUG. 1983 Revised	SEP. 1982 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	384.0	385.4	393.2	399.2
Employment	356.3	360.0	362.6	370.3
Unemployment	27.7	25.4	30.6	28.9
Unemployment Rate	7.2%	6.6%	7.8%	7.2%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Montana's preliminary unemployment rate of 6.6 percent for September is the lowest monthly rate recorded for almost two years. The lower rate reflects the gradual recovery of the economy and the increase of employment during the summer months, primarily in retail trade, construction, agriculture and the service industries. Although the rate of unemployment is down from the corresponding period in 1982 the civilian labor force is less by 13.7 thousand and the number of those employed is 7.8 thousand fewer than in 1982. Several conclusions may be drawn: those who were eligible and may have exhausted their UI benfits and those that didn't qualify may have withdrawn from the labor market after being unsuccessful in their search for employment, some may have moved out of the state seeking work elsewhere, some may have gone back to school for additional training or retraining, or enlisted in one of the Branches of the Armed Services, or a combination of several things.

The Western Congressional District, which suffered the most during 1981 and 1982 is continuing to show the best improvement due to the strengthening of the lumber and woods products, construction and trade industries. Although the Eastern Congressional District has a lower unemployment rate than the western half it is up compared to last year. The increase is due to the slowdown in the oil and gas industry and the low prices paid to farmers for their products.

About 250 telephone operators and about 1500 installers and repair workers were idle for about two weeks while out on strike. Picketing by other union members continued for about another week at various locations throughout the state.

Construction activity showed some gains as several projects were started this quarter. One of the largest and most controversial is the 197 mile natural gas pipe line running from Cut Bank to Warm Springs.

Approximately 180 workers are employed on the $25 million project. Yellowstone County statistics show that at least half of all new construction statewide was in their county. Officials pointed out that by the first half of the year they had more than $105 million in new construction.

While Montana's coal industry struggled through a market depression that reduced sales by 5.5 million tons last year, the gold and silver industry maintained its unfaltering pattern of growth. A mine near Whitehall added 120 workers to the list of miners. One of the largest mines near Troy has a labor force of 340 persons, a small mine near Jardine will have 100 to 150 people when they reach full production, and at the present time a gold mine near Marysville has about 40 employees and may expand to 100 people shortly.

After a century of mining in Butte, "The Richest Hill on Earth" stopped all operations the end of June. Unless copper prices increase the chances for mining to resume in this area is very remote. Other mining activities include a joint-venture for exploration and mining in Judith Basin and Cascade Counties.

Miners have made considerably more requests this year for mineral-exploration permits than in past years. So far about 24 applicants have requested exploration permits this year.

By the end of the third quarter 436 permits were issued for well drilling. This represents a continued decline from the 666 permits that were issued over the same time in 1982, and the 1201 permits issued the first nine months of 1981. This was the peak year for drilling in Montana's history. The decline in the number of new wells is due to the high cost of operation, economic factors and the present glut of foreign and domestic oil. However, as operating cost become lower and with the renewed interest in the "over-thrust belt" we should see more activity starting in the fourth quarter.

Production by Montana's lumber mills remained strong throughout the quarter. The number of sawmill workers has increased by 1000 from the 6.9 thousand reported the end of September 1982.

The number of new businesses and new corporations increased by 288 over the same 3 quarters in 1981. The largest growth areas are in the retail and service industries.

The grain harvest in some areas of Montana was mixed as some reported that yields ranged from 10 to 12 bushels per acre on their spring wheat and others indicated that they had yields of up to 50 bushels an acre on winter wheat. Generally throughout the state the yields was above expectations.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

Employment in the Great Falls labor market area made some gains this quarter: however the improvement hasn't been enough to indicate any marked up swing in the local economy.

Early announcements made by the Great Falls City Commission approved the construciton of a new medical clinic which will create about 100 jobs...cost of the facility will be $4.7 million. Other economic highlights include: An application made by an electronics firm for $1.6 million to renovate a warehouse providing 42,900 square feet of retail office and ware house space...will increase their work force by 60 to 100 employees; a distributor outlet moved their operations to Great Falls from Billings...presently employs four sales representatives; a computer sales, and service firm opened early in July...employs six people in sales, service and accounting; a restaurant that specializes in sea food recently opened for business; a contractor is constructing a $250,000 commercial building; a new bank building is presently under construction; a contractor near Dutton has started construction of a $12 million anhydrous ammonia fertilizer storage and distribution terminal...will provide employment for 80 workers during the construction phase and will have five full time permanent plus 15-20 people, including truckers, will be employed during peak periods.

Four construction contracts were let at Malmstrom Air Force Base to remodel and upgrade their housing units...the contracts total to more than $324,000.

Although there was an upswing in employment other businesses were trimming their work force as four companies closed their operations which will eventually affect 260 to 280 people.

BILLINGS SMSA

Economic activity in the Billings Labor Market Area appears to be moving faster than local officials thought. Statistics showed that at least half of all new construction statewide is in Billings. Three times as many building permits have been issued since January 1 as in the same period last year when they amounted to $35 million.

The building upturn is the result of numerous construction projects. Some of the major projects include the expansion of the local hospital at $20 million, a building permit for $379,000 for an eight-plex, $1.2 million for construction at a local college, $2.8 million construction for another hospital and the remodeling of a local downtown hotel at a price tag of $4.1 million.

A last-minute effort was made to block the railroad's transfer of employees from Glendive, Havre and Missoula to Billings. This move was granted by the U.S. District Judge.

The Billings Chamber of Commerce is making efforts to have the statewide flight service station located at the local airport. The service station-which provides weather information and other data to pilots who must file a flight plan-would create from 40 to 60 jobs and boast a $2 million payroll...decision will be made in mid-year 1984 by the FAA. A federal grant has been awarded to the Billings airport to finance a one-year study that will serve as a plan for future developments...award amount will be $164,700 plus an additional $18,300 from the local airport funds. The airport also received another $2.8 million grant from the FAA to be used over a three year period to buy equipment and improve the airport runways and taxiways.

Construction continues on a new plant in Laurel to produce rubberized asphalt...cost is estimated to be near $250,000. Plus, construction has started on a new "rail welding" complex that will be used as the recycling center for used track. The center will also do rail welding for joining new and used track into quarter-mile lengths. The complex is estimated to be $9.4 million.

Other economic highlights include:

---a new apparel store
---a new casual wear store for men, women and children
---a hair salon for men and women
---a new securities branch office
---a wild game processing plant
---remodeling of a local theater at $600,000
---a new produce and a seafood center.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

Work started the first of July to rebuild the first leg of Montana's 200 mile, natural gas transmission pipeline from Anaconda to Cut Bank. The project will cost $12 million and will employ about 180 workers.

Building permits made a sharp rise in July which brought in fees of $4,864 compared to fees of $1,529 during the same month last year. However in August the value of building permits dropped dramatically from the value recorded a year ago. The fees realized in August were $3,241 compared to $4,128 a year ago.

A $250,000 community development Block Grant from the state commerce department created 29 jobs for two and half months in Butte. The employees were used for repairing sidewalks in a 14 block area. A Bill before the senate will provide funds in 1984 for two Butte-based energy programs. The program represents about $8 million.

Local developers started building a 50 unit motel at Rocker. The project will employ about 20-25 people during the construction phase and will employ 12 full-time workers in the center after its completion.

Butte may become the site for the Montana State Prison pre-release center. The center could employ a director and 15 full time staff and could inject an annual income to the community of $332,000.

The second stage grant of $227,000 for research into a rotary plasma arc furnace was awarded to a research center in Butte. Other economic activites include the construction of a new bank building.

Anaconda-Deer Lodge county recorded the highest unemployment in the state for the months of July, August and September. The high rate is tied to the June shut down of mining operations in Butte. Although the unemployment rate is high some bright spots are starting to emerge, such as new businesses that have opened and some that have expanded in the last few months in the downtown area. The county received $89,000 funded under the jobs bill...will provide employment to long term unemployed. The work will be repairing curbs and gutters.

In Dillon four new stores have opened for business plus a retail store has remodeled their store at a cost of $50,000. A gold smelting operation started up and will be hiring 5 to 10 people. Two seismographic crews have moved into Dillon to do exploration work.

BOZEMAN LMA

The third quarter started out with three labor disputes as 80 nurses formed a picket line around a local hospital, 40 union members called a strike at a manufacturing plant in Three Forks and contract talks continued between the city of Livingston police and fire dept. All three disputes were settled within 10-20 days.

In Bozeman a local electronics firm was sold...25 employees were laid off, 79 regular employees will be retained. The new purchaser plans to convert the plant to a manufacturing only facility. At least

64 young people received employment opportunities through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. The funds are ear-marked for June, July and August...$104,000.

City officials in Bozeman were surprised when an announcement reveiled plans to construct a new convention center hotel...no date has been set. Construction on a new fire station at the Gallatin air field started in July and should be completed by the end of September...cost will be $117,980.

A local employer in Livingston announced that they will be transferring another two dozen jobs to Laurel... mostly electricians and machinists. Employment showed some gains as a local Livingston lumber mill expanded their operations by adding a third shift...hired 16. Also three employees were hired by a local pellet mill.

Activities reported by the Bozeman and Livingston Local Job Service showed an increase in job placement throughout the quarter...primarily in retail trade, services and seasonal work in Yellowstone Park.

GLASGOW LMA

Bids went to an out of area contractor to install several thousand feet of water lines at the Fort Peck Dam. The project started in July at a cost of $1.2 million. Employees of a local utilities company have been constructing a new $3.14 million compressor station at Fort Peck to pump natural gas from the Bowdain Fields around Saco to points east.

Heavy rains and high winds caused some property damage in the Glasgow area which opened up several jobs with local contractors. Other projects in the Glasgow area include ground breaking for a new convention center and construction of several small buildings. A local theatre has reopened after being closed due to a fire in August 1982.

A $2.7 million contract was negotiated early in July with the U.S. Army to manufacture camouflage netting in the Poplar area. The contract will run for four years...will employ about 325 workers. Subcontractors are working at the Poplar High and Elementary Schools near Wolf Point. More class rooms and a gym are being added.

In Plentywood the number of housing permits were way down for the same time as reported in June of 1982. Most of the permits issued so far have been for remodeling and construction of garages. Work on a

five mile highway construction project at Plentywood started early in July plus a 10 mile paving project near Brockton is 90% completed.

The oil activity in this Labor Market Area has not changed significantly...layoffs and new hires remained about equal.

GLENDIVE LMA

The economy in the Glendive-Sidney labor market is still hurting as area residents are finding "closed" signs on the doors of local merchants...several businesses have been forced to seek protection from their creditors in bankruptcy court.

Glendive's new shopping center now only has seven businesses that are open compared to 12 previously. Other businesses that have failed in this labor market area include an implement dealer in Sidney; two contractors and a restaurant in Glendive. Also, Federal Agriculture officals announced recently that the Sidney Agricultural Research Service Station may become a satellite station to an ARS office in Mandan, N.D. The station went through an earlier reorganization...lost several positions and half of its $1 million a year budget.

The bust in the oil industry hit the Eastern part of the state the hardest in late 1981, but local businesses remained somewhat insulated because they have been able to rely on the traditional agricultural base of the economy. But with farmers facing poor markets, the impact is beginning to be felt in town as well.

Although the economy appears to be bleak, the unemployment rate did decline substantically during the quarter, the reason...increased seasonal employment: agriculture, oil drilling, seismic exploration and construction.

Four new businesses have opened in West Glendive...a tee shirt shop, an upholstry shop, mechanical facilities for automobiles and a cleaning service. Also, a second oil well is drilling a few miles from Glendive. The drilling crew expects to reach a depth of 10,000 feet. The first discovery well a mile to the northwest has been pumping about 300 barrels of oil a day.

The Sidney Job Service reported that they had a successful summer in helping local youth find employment...343 youth were placed during the months of May, June, July, and August.

Sugar beet harvest started about 10 days before the offical beginning of the Fall Campaign (October 1). Officials expect an exceptional sugar beet crop this year.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

Coal mining still looks pretty bleak as no new contracts are being negoitated and none are expected "at least until the late 1980's". Coal production has been declining every year since 1979 primarily since the energy crisis was replaced with an oil glut. However, gold and silver mining has been growing statewide. One company will be making their decision sometime in the fall of 1984 to start their operation in the Stillwater complex...will employ about 35 workers.

The unemployment rate in Carbon County continues to dip as the August figure was 7.1 percent of the labor force. This was .4 percent drop from the previous month.

The construction of a new motel in Red Lodge won't take place this year. The development will sit tight, waiting to see if the local ski area will be able to increase its business after installing a new chair lift earlier this year.

HAVRE LMA

A request to the Montana Public Service Commission has been made by a local railroad to allow them to close their depots in several neighboring communities and consolidate their operations in Havre. The company indicated that the Havre facility will have several employees, be open more hours and have computer access.

Economic highlights in the Havre LMA include the expansion of a local retail store, a restaurant, a new auction and consignment center, and a new building construction company. Other activities include a new copy shop, a new business on wheels selling tools, a beauty shop, and a new radio station.

Construction on the new farm mechanics building on the campus is progressing and appears to be on schedule.

HELENA LMA

The Helena Job Service office reported that the overall claims (Unemployment Insurance) activity was up due to the quarter change and end of the state fiscal year which ended on June 30th. Several layoffs were from various state agencies plus a large increase was noted when employees of a nation-wide communication system went out on strike. Approximately 400 initial claims were filed.

Employment activities in the area included the remodeling of a portion of the Lundy and Capital Mall shopping centers. Two new fast food resturants were constructed this quarter, employing approximately 37 individuals. Construction of the Workers Compensation Building and the parking facility is still on schedule. Some increase in restaurant and service openings were noted throughout the quarter. Professional employment remained slow. City of Helena started replacement of their water main.

A local hospital is in the process of eliminating 50 full time positions,...reason...decline of hospital use. Although the job scene could be a lot brighter over 700 Helena youths have found summer jobs through the Youth Employment Service...plans are to place another 500 before the summer is over.

KALISPELL LMA

Steady improvement in the labor market over the past eight months has allowed a local manufacturer in Columbia Falls to recall over 135 workers. The reactivation will bring the plant up to 80 percent of its production capacity.

Several major construction projects are under way in Flathead County as work started on a 74 unit motel project...value $800,000, a new medical clinic west of Kalispell...$450,000 and a new hardware store in the Evergreen district. Construction in the valley is up this year as is evidenced by the number of new housing starts reported. A $30 million proposal has been presented to the Whitefish City Council to reconstruct a local motel...the project will take 2 years to complete. Other economic highlights include: a new fresh produce store, a new restaurant in Big Fork, a retail store that specializes in custom seat covering, a new investment firm, an addition to a photo processing building...$6500 valuation, a new womens apparel shop, another music store, a new computer outlet, a new fast food restaurant...they will employ 70 people to start, then drop to 50 or 55 workers, and several remoldeling projects of local businesses.

The economy in the Polson area remained steady during the quarter. No major construction projects were reported other than new home construction and some remodeling projects. Some hiring was noted with local sawmills and timber contractors. The cherry harvest was hampered by continued wet weather, and the cherry crop this year was slightly below average.

Seismic exploration in the Libby area continues to be heavy. Actual drilling of a proposed 10,000 foot well has not started. Logging activity has picked up as more crews have been going to work.

A grizzly bear study may hinder plans for mining activities in the Cabinet Mountains. The proposed mine has silver deposits that is thought to be the world's largest. Also the study will make a biological assessment and evaluation on the effects the proposed ski resort may have on the bear habitat. Few construction projects have taken place this summer...mostly small residential projects.

Unemployment during this quarter continued its descent as local employment activities continue to improve. Other economic highlights during this quarter were: a new building for a discount store, a new sporting goods store, the hospital is in their second phase of construction, a take out pizza and ice cream store have recently opened plus survey crews have started to work under various Forest Service contracts.

LEWISTOWN LMA

The job picture in the Lewistown Labor Market Area was good this quarter as compared with many of the other counties in the state and the nation as a whole. Fergus county had by far the most job holders in the central ten county areas with 5973 reported in July, and 6007 in August.

Voters approved the $4.98 million bond issue by a 2 to 1 margin for a new Fergus High School...the new school is scheduled to be completed for the 1985-86 school year.

Construction activity picked up this quarter in Fergus County as work started on the $1.2 million natural gas pipeline project, the remodeling of local schools and some residential/commercial buildings.

Bids were let for construction of a new bank building at a cost of $703,000...construction scheduled to start about Oct. 1, 1983. Also, a

bid was awarded to a Great Falls contractor to install guard rails on the bridge that spans the railroad tracks on U.S. Highway 191 southwest of Moore.

Stockholders of a local wholesale-retail plant have voted to close down their operations. The closing will affect approximately ten employees.

Some hiring was noted in the agricultural industry, however not as good as the previous years as crop production was somewhat less this year. In some areas the supply of workers appeared to be meeting the demand.

MILES CITY LMA

High interest rates, rough times for farmers and lower profit margins are contributing to the closure of a local implement dealer in Ekalaka and part of a local co-op in Fallon. Oilfield exploration and its allied business's in the Baker and Broadus area's have slowed down to a very low level of activity.

In Miles City the economic picture appears to be a little brighter as 27 building permits were issued in June for a total construction valuation of $1,127,751. The total included 3 permits for new residential buildings and construction of a new auto shop, and remodeling of the high school...total cost, $1,074,991. In July the building permits dropped by 3 and was valued at $53,000. All were for remodeling projects. Other activities included the remodeling of a local clinic ($90,000) and the addition to a auto body shop.

A bankrupt firm that made energy cells has been purchased by another company and will be starting their operation within the very near future...expect to hire 10 employees. Continued hot dry weather has kept all construction projects working with no problems...all projects appear to be on schedule.

In Colstrip a local contractor recalled 25 workers as they plan to start a third shift. The construction of Colstrip Unit 3 is progressing to a point that clean up of debris is being made in the turbine/generator area.

A securities firm is planning to hire approximately 20 workers...most recruitment has been from the Northern Cheyenne office.

The local railroad has started repairing their tracks...some previously laid off workers have been recalled.

MISSOULA LMA

Wet weather continued to plaque the Missoula Labor Market Area as many farmers were restricted from getting their first hay crop in, plus other outdoor work such as construction and logging activities were seriously hampered.

Unemployment rates for the beginning of the third quarter were mixed, as Mineral and Ravalli counties showed a marked decrease as compared with the two previous months (May and June): however, Missoula and Sanders counties reported an increase in the rate of unemployment over the same period.

The annual summer lay off for three large mills took effect in mid-July idling over 620 individuals for 2-3 weeks.

Building started to pick-up in Missoula as approximately 160 permits were issued for new construction and remodeling projects which represented about $8.8 million commmitted for the months of June, July and August.

In Missoula a new restaurant hired about 40 new workers, two new employees were hired for a new T-shirt shop, a new hardware store hired 75 permanent and 25 temporary help. Two construction projects got off the ground for a new 68 unit motel and new restaurant ...cost will be $3.5 million. A $250,000 bowling alley will be completed late September or early October.

Contracts were let to start construction of a 500 kilovolt Colstrip transmission line in Western Montana for a 36 mile right-of-way from Garrison to Taft at a cost of $2.6 million. Also, a $1.6 million contract was set up to enhance and protect the sport fishery in Rock Creek and other natural resources.

In Ravalli County ten employees were laid off temporarily due to a lack of logs. The local saw mill has been running one shift in the stud mill and one in the plant, however most of the reconstruction work has kept the majority of the mills employees working through the summer. Plans are set for a December reopening...estimated cost $1.5 million. In addition to the rebuilding project, another $350,000 was

used to construct two enormous fuel silos and other accompanying buildings.

Thirty-six temporary summer employees have been hired to work on various forest projects with funds received from the 1983 Jobs Bill...project cost $400,000.

The Hamilton Job Service office reported that employment activity has picked up with hiring noted in nearly all industries. Demand for clerical and service workers along with restaurant help increased as tourist traffic picked up. Paving of the main street in Stevensville was started plus Hamilton is one of five cities being considered by a Salt Lake firm as the site of a new ethanol production plant.

The mini-mall is nearing completion and a few shops are starting to move in and a local grocery store opened that will employ 26 new employees.

In Sanders County, employment levels declined early in the quarter in the logging industry as logging contractors were closed down for a brief period for maintenance and vacations. By early August employment levels began to improve...some shortages of experienced woods workers were noted. A temporary increase in agricultural employment was reported as the weather started to break.

A new retail store hired 16 full and part time individuals and in the Plains area 16 unemployed people went to work in September under a $244,766 federal grant to reconstruct streets and install drainage sumps. In Paradise, MT. a local employer is reconsidering an earlier decision to rebuild the Tie plant which burned to the ground October 27, 1982. The announcement means an uncertain future awaits the 34 workers idled when the plant was destroyed.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

Economic activity in the Shelby-Cut Bank LMA for the third quarter again is highhighted by various construction projects. In Shelby construction started on a metal maintenance and storage facility for the city...valuation at $240,000. Five permits were issued to reside residental houses, plus construction of a garage for a total valuation of $33,000. Construction started in July for a new health spa...cost $55,000 plus. Also, remodeling of a local church has begun.

A proposal was submitted to the Toole County Growth Council by a firm headquartered in Billings to build a 48-unit motel complex. The estimated cost of the project is about $750,000.

Construction activity remains steady in the Cut Bank area as work continues to progress on a grain elevator, a new bank, addition of a new motor inn, new furniture store, radio station, two apartment complexes, eight new homes and various remodeling jobs.

Seasonal hiring picked up as jobs started to open up in the park and oilfield activity remained steady as twenty-six workers started on a rig near Browning.

Nine workers were laid off at a local refinery and it appears that more will be laid off at a later date.

Construction projects in Conrad are for an addition to a building plus the installation of used fertilizer tanks...total valuation $44,000. A local grocery store started remodeling the entrance to their store.

A local contractor was the low bidder on a sewer project in Choteau. The project is estimated to cost $13,734.

Agricutural activities in this Labor Market Area consisted of field work, haying and grain harvesting. Most growers felt that the crops were better than they had predicted earlier.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1981		1982		1983	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	260.5	260.7	282.5	282.1	293.1	292.1
February	263.2	263.5	283.4	282.9	293.2	292.3
March	265.1	265.2	283.1	282.5	293.4	293.0
April	266.8	266.8	284.3	283.7	295.5	294.9
May	269.0	269.1	287.1	286.5	297.1	296.3
June	271.3	271.4	290.6	290.1	298.1	297.2
July	274.4	274.6	292.2	291.8	299.3	298.2
August	276.5	276.5	292.8	292.4	300.3	299.5
September	279.3	279.1	293.3	292.8	301.8	300.8
October	279.9	279.7	294.1	293.6		
November	280.7	280.4	293.6	293.2		
December	281.5	281.1	292.4	292.0		
Dec-to-Dec %	8.9%	8.7%	3.9%	3.9%		
AVERAGE:	272.4	272.3	289.1	288.6		
Ann Avg %	10.4%	10.2%	6.1%	6.0%		

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

TABLE I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U.S.	
1981								
January	361.6	332.1	311.8	20.3	29.5	8.2%	8.2%	*
February	365.1	333.6	311.5	22.1	31.5	8.6%	8.0%	.1
March	372.3	343.1	316.6	26.5	29.2	7.9%	7.7%	*
April	384.2	356.0	323.4	32.6	28.2	7.3%	7.0%	*
May	388.6	362.8	329.2	33.6	25.8	6.6%	7.1%	.4
June	401.3	372.3	334.0	38.3	29.0	7.2%	7.7%	.4
July	400.4	374.0	333.1	40.9	26.4	6.6%	7.3%	.4
August	402.4	377.5	333.7	43.8	24.9	6.2%	7.2%	.4
September	390.1	367.3	333.1	34.2	22.8	5.8%	7.3%	*
October	385.3	362.8	333.8	29.0	22.5	5.8%	7.5%	*
November	380.0	353.9	328.9	25.0	26.0	6.9%	7.9%	*
December	376.6	348.6	327.1	21.5	28.0	7.4%	8.3%	*
Avg.	384.0	357.0	326.4	30.6	27.0	6.9%	7.6%	*
1982								
January	367.5	333.5	313.7	19.8	34.0	9.3%	9.4%	*
February	372.2	334.6	313.1	21.5	37.6	10.1%	9.6%	*
March	381.5	343.5	317.6	25.9	38.0	10.0%	9.5%	*
April	391.4	356.8	325.0	31.8	34.6	8.9%	9.2%	*
May	400.1	367.1	334.3	32.8	33.0	8.2%	9.1%	.8
June	410.4	374.8	337.5	37.3	35.6	8.7%	9.8%	*
July	406.4	372.1	332.1	40.0	34.3	8.4%	9.8%	*
August	406.0	374.7	331.9	42.8	32.3	7.9%	9.6%	*
September	399.2	370.3	337.0	33.3	28.9	7.2%	9.7%	*
October	394.1	363.1	334.8	28.3	31.0	7.9%	9.9%	*
November	389.8	355.9	331.5	24.4	33.9	8.7%	10.4%	*
December	384.5	349.7	328.7	21.0	34.8	9.1%	10.5%	*
Avg.	392.0	358.0	328.1	29.9	34.0	8.6%	9.7%	*
1983								
January	384.1	344.0	324.7	19.3	40.1	10.4%	11.4%	*
February	384.4	343.7	322.7	21.0	40.7	10.6%	11.3%	*
March	387.0	348.7	323.5	25.2	38.3	9.9%	10.8%	*
April	387.8	353.4	322.4	31.0	34.4	8.9%	10.0%	*
May	383.7	352.2	320.0	32.0	31.5	8.2%	9.8%	*
June	393.9	361.1	324.7	36.4	32.8	8.3%	10.2%	*
July	391.6	359.0	320.0	39.0	32.6	8.2%	9.4%	*
August	393.2	362.6	320.9	41.7	30.6	7.8%	9.2%	1.6
September	385.4	360.0	327.5	32.5	25.4	6.6%	8.8%	.1
October	384.0	356.3	337.6	27.7	27.7	7.2%	8.4%	*
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Current month is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

TABLE II

M O N T A N A

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Jul. 1983	Net Changes to Sept. 1983 from: Aug. 1983	Sep. 1982
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	385.4	393.2	391.6	-7.8	-13.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	360.0	362.6	359.0	-2.6	-10.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	32.5	41.7	39.0	9.2	-0.8
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	25.4	30.6	32.6	-5.2	-3.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	6.6%	7.8%	8.3%	-1.2	-.6
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	8.0%	8.8%	8.8%	-.8	-.6
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	272.0	266.2	267.9	5.8	-3.8
Manufacturing	20.9	21.0	20.9	-.1	-.3
Mining	7.0	7.0	7.4	0	-2.3
Contract Construction	12.9	12.9	12.5	0	-1.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	20.3	18.9	20.4	1.4	-1.4
Trade	72.4	73.7	72.8	-1.2	-2.5
Wholesale Trade	17.3	17.4	17.3	-.1	-.2
Retail Trade	55.2	56.3	55.5	-1.1	-2.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13.0	13.1	13.0	-.1	-.1
Services	54.6	55.3	55.8	.7	-2.6
Government	70.7	64.2	65.0	6.5	5.3
Federal Government	13.6	13.6	13.7	0	0
State and Local Government	57.1	50.6	51.3	6.5	5.3

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III

Montana Labor Market Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Jul. 1983	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Jul. 1983	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Jul. 1983	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Jul. 1983
STATEWIDE	385.4	393.2	391.6	360.0	362.6	359.0	25.4	30.6	32.6	6.6	7.8	8.3
Great Falls SMSA	32.8	32.8	32.5	30.4	29.8	29.6	2.4	3.0	2.9	7.2	9.2	9.0
Billings SMSA	60.9	60.9	60.1	57.2	56.9	55.8	3.7	4.0	4.3	6.1	6.6	7.2
Western District 3/	196.7	199.9	198.4	182.7	183.2	180.6	14.0	16.7	17.8	7.1	8.4	8.9
Eastern District	188.7	193.3	193.2	177.3	179.4	178.4	11.4	13.9	14.8	6.0	7.2	7.7
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.2	34.6	34.8	29.8	30.6	30.5	3.4	4.0	4.3	10.2	11.5	12.4
BOZEMAN	29.3	29.2	29.4	27.8	27.4	27.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	5.2	6.2	6.4
GLASGOW	18.4	19.5	19.3	17.4	18.1	17.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	5.6	7.2	7.7
GLENDIVE	17.1	18.2	19.0	15.9	16.8	17.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	6.8	7.8	8.3
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.1	13.5	13.2	12.4	12.5	12.2	.7	1.0	1.0	5.3	7.6	7.8
HAVRE	13.0	13.1	13.4	12.2	12.2	12.3	.8	.9	1.1	6.1	7.1	8.0
HELENA	29.8	30.5	30.9	28.0	28.4	28.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	5.9	7.0	7.4
KALISPELL	40.0	40.5	39.0	37.0	37.0	35.4	3.0	3.5	3.6	7.5	8.7	9.2
LEWISTOWN	11.4	12.1	12.3	10.8	11.4	11.5	.6	.7	.8	5.0	5.7	6.4
MILES CITY	19.0	19.5	20.1	18.0	18.3	18.6	1.0	1.2	1.5	5.3	6.4	7.5
MISSOULA	48.5	48.1	47.4	45.1	44.2	43.1	3.4	3.9	4.3	7.0	8.2	9.1
SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.2	20.5	20.3	18.2	19.0	18.8	1.0	1.5	1.5	5.4	7.2	7.6

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on map on inside back cover.
2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.
3/ Western congressional district includes Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County.

TABLE IV-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA SEPTEMBER 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	385393	360013	25380	6.6
CASCADE	32732	30379	2353	7.2
YELLOWSTONE	60878	57192	3686	6.1
BEAVERHEAD	4530	4324	206	4.5
BIG HORN	5175	4888	287	5.5
BLAINE	3100	2853	247	8.0
BROADWATER	1540	1439	101	6.6
CARBON	3776	3593	183	4.8
CARTER	949	922	27	2.8
CHOUTEAU	3166	3076	90	2.8
CUSTER	6088	5789	299	4.9
DANIELS	1573	1538	35	2.2
DAWSON	6631	6155	476	7.2
DEER LODGE	4469	3811	658	14.7
FALLON	2303	2216	87	3.8
FERGUS	6082	5811	271	4.5
FLATHEAD	23995	22208	1787	7.4
GALLATIN	22260	21220	1040	4.7
GARFIELD	977	960	17	1.7
GLACIER	6387	5877	510	8.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	418	401	17	4.1
GRANITE	1227	1135	92	7.5
HILL	8774	8251	523	6.0
JEFFERSON	3094	2808	286	9.2
JUDITH BASIN	1281	1230	51	4.0
LAKE	8922	8391	531	6.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	25112	23731	1381	5.5
LIBERTY	1151	1128	23	2.0
LINCOLN	7062	6374	688	9.7
MC CONE	1348	1307	41	3.0
MADISON	2813	2648	165	5.9
MEAGHER	1198	1085	113	9.4
MINERAL	1803	1623	180	10.0
MISSOULA	34073	32034	2039	6.0
MUSSELSHELL	1924	1763	161	8.4
PARK	5810	5455	355	6.1
PETROLEUM	313	306	7	2.2
PHILLIPS	3029	2860	169	5.6
PONDERA	3669	3508	161	4.4
POWDER RIVER	1334	1289	45	3.4
POWELL	3804	3608	196	5.2
PRAIRIE	870	838	32	3.7
RAVALLI	8496	7712	784	9.2
RICHLAND	6407	5880	527	8.2
ROOSEVELT	5856	5470	386	6.6
ROSEBUD	7800	7279	521	6.7
SANDERS	4156	3780	376	9.0
SHERIDAN	3223	3088	135	4.2
SILVER BOW	16311	14237	2074	12.7
STILLWATER	2444	2268	176	7.2
SWEET GRASS	1712	1667	45	2.6
TETON	3102	2998	104	3.4
TOOLE	2863	2700	163	5.7
TREASURE	496	462	34	6.9
VALLEY	4774	4457	317	6.6
WHEATLAND	1310	1256	54	4.1
WIBAUX	803	735	68	8.5

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA AUGUST 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	393205	362609	30596	7.8
CASCADE	32873	29849	3024	9.2
YELLOWSTONE	60898	56878	4020	6.6
BEAVERHEAD	4902	4647	255	5.2
BIG HORN	5277	4827	450	8.5
BLAINE	3141	2861	280	8.9
BROADWATER	1592	1491	101	6.3
CARBON	3880	3605	275	7.1
CARTER	1072	1026	46	4.3
CHOUTEAU	3485	3345	140	4.0
CUSTER	6157	5842	315	5.1
DANIELS	1614	1564	50	3.1
DAWSON	6829	6252	577	8.4
DEER LODGE	4659	3882	777	16.7
FALLON	2298	2199	99	4.3
FERGUS	6370	6014	356	5.6
FLATHEAD	24498	22440	2058	8.4
GALLATIN	22138	20897	1241	5.6
GARFIELD	1118	1096	22	2.0
GLACIER	6684	5918	766	11.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	467	442	25	5.4
GRANITE	1264	1153	111	8.8
HILL	8736	8116	620	7.1
JEFFERSON	3184	2853	331	10.4
JUDITH BASIN	1453	1396	57	3.9
LAKE	9085	8403	682	7.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	25706	24008	1698	6.6
LIBERTY	1205	1178	27	2.2
LINCOLN	6943	6171	772	11.1
MC CONE	1505	1442	63	4.2
MADISON	3022	2813	209	6.9
MEAGHER	1240	1124	116	9.4
MINERAL	1973	1738	235	11.9
MISSOULA	33489	31056	2433	7.3
MUSSELSHELL	2106	1935	171	8.1
PARK	5894	5423	471	8.0
PETROLEUM	357	335	22	6.2
PHILLIPS	3304	3100	204	6.2
PONDERA	3739	3520	219	5.9
POWDER RIVER	1508	1442	66	4.4
POWELL	3778	3557	221	5.8
PRAIRIE	944	913	31	3.3
RAVALLI	8552	7678	874	10.2
RICHLAND	6987	6337	650	9.3
ROOSEVELT	6118	5584	534	8.7
ROSEBUD	7940	7258	682	8.6
SANDERS	4082	3701	381	9.3
SHERIDAN	3306	3111	195	5.9
SILVER BOW	16942	14536	2406	14.2
STILLWATER	2534	2307	227	9.0
SWEET GRASS	1860	1780	80	4.3
TETON	3416	3277	139	4.1
TOOLE	3138	2932	206	6.6
TREASURE	533	502	31	5.8
VALLEY	5157	4742	415	8.0
WHEATLAND	1388	1325	63	4.5
WIBAUX	865	788	77	8.9

TABLE IV-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JULY 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	391606	359013	32593	8.3
CASCADE	32485	29558	2927	9.0
YELLOWSTONE	60062	55754	4308	7.2
BEAVERHEAD	5104	4871	233	4.6
BIG HORN	5272	4781	491	9.3
BLAINE	3150	2830	320	10.2
BROADWATER	1713	1584	129	7.5
CARBON	3705	3453	252	6.8
CARTER	1018	968	50	4.9
CHOUTEAU	3468	3313	155	4.5
CUSTER	6142	5765	377	6.1
DANIELS	1618	1558	60	3.7
DAWSON	7248	6604	644	8.9
DEER LODGE	4573	3755	818	17.9
FALLON	2409	2260	149	6.2
FERGUS	6367	5990	377	5.9
FLATHEAD	23388	21310	2078	8.9
GALLATIN	22386	21119	1267	5.7
GARFIELD	1053	1028	25	2.4
GLACIER	6627	5841	786	11.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	441	406	35	7.9
GRANITE	1264	1142	122	9.7
HILL	9043	8344	699	7.7
JEFFERSON	3509	3168	341	9.7
JUDITH BASIN	1512	1423	89	5.9
LAKE	9054	8385	669	7.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	25628	23824	1804	7.0
LIBERTY	1204	1156	48	4.0
LINCOLN	6535	5711	824	12.6
MC CONE	1524	1480	44	2.9
MADISON	2901	2745	156	5.4
MEAGHER	1209	1111	98	8.1
MINERAL	1977	1708	269	13.6
MISSOULA	33504	30814	2690	8.0
MUSSELSHELL	2193	2014	179	8.2
PARK	5725	5225	500	8.7
PETROLEUM	375	339	36	9.6
PHILLIPS	3331	3071	260	7.8
PONDERA	3633	3389	244	6.7
POWDER RIVER	1488	1380	108	7.3
POWELL	3669	3324	345	9.4
PRAIRIE	914	874	40	4.4
RAVALLI	8112	7187	925	11.4
RICHLAND	7362	6620	742	10.1
ROOSEVELT	5967	5415	552	9.3
ROSEBUD	8485	7703	782	9.2
SANDERS	3876	3432	444	11.5
SHERIDAN	3418	3206	212	6.2
SILVER BOW	17323	14674	2649	15.3
STILLWATER	2425	2195	230	9.5
SWEET GRASS	1832	1774	58	3.2
TETON	3489	3330	159	4.6
TOOLE	3174	2973	201	6.3
TREASURE	515	483	32	6.2
VALLEY	4984	4573	411	8.2
WHEATLAND	1389	1321	68	4.9
WIBAUX	834	752	82	9.8

TABLE V

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON					
				SEP. 1983 1/		AUG. 1983		JUL. 1983	
	SEP.1/ 1983	AUG. 1983	JUL. 1983	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE
(Establishment Data)									
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	127.8	127.5	128.4	272.0	47.0%	266.2	47.9%	267.9	47.9%
Manufacturing.....	2.7	2.7	2.7	20.9	12.9%	21.0	12.9%	20.9	12.9%
Mining.....	.3	.4	.3	7.0	4.3%	7.0	5.7%	7.4	4.0%
Contract Construction.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	12.9	14.7%	12.9	14.7%	12.5	15.2%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.7	4.0	4.7	20.3	23.2%	18.9	21.2%	21.7	21.7%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	33.8	33.8	33.7	72.4	46.7%	73.7	45.9%	72.8	46.3%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	8.0	8.1	8.1	13.0	61.5%	13.1	61.8%	13.0	62.3%
Services.....	38.1	38.3	38.4	54.6	69.8%	55.3	69.3%	55.5	69.2%
Government 2/.....	38.3	38.3	38.6	70.7	54.2%	64.2	59.7%	65.0	59.4%

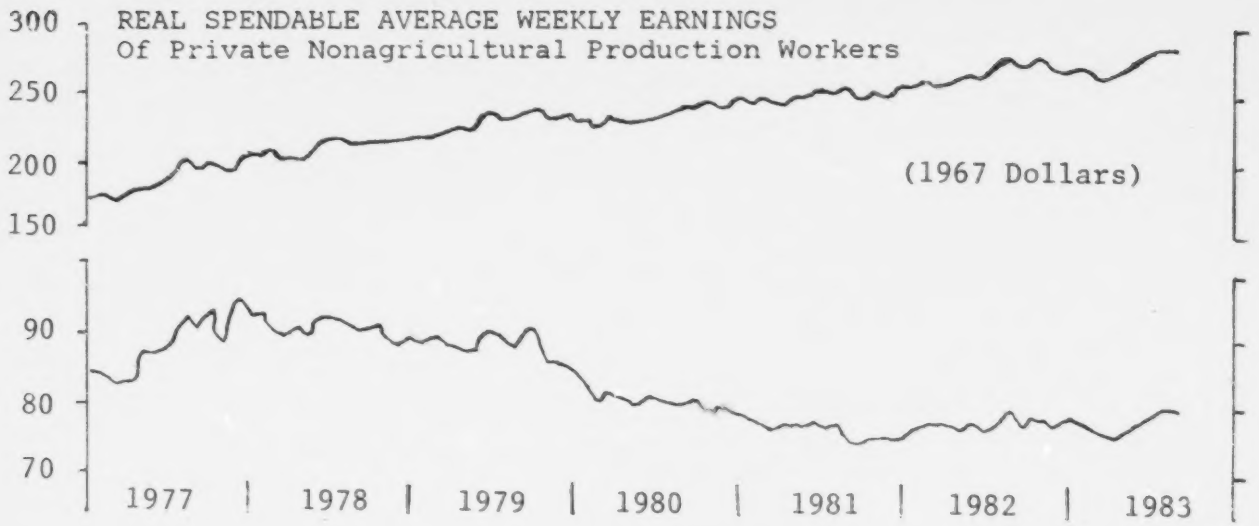
1/ Current month preliminary.

2/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Revised to 1982 Benchmarks. Establishment series began January 1974.

Prepared by the Department of Labor and Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS



	Prelim. Sep. 1983	Aug 1983	Jul. 1983
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$283.92	$281.60	$ 281.52
Taxes Withheld 3/	44.45	43.82	43.80
Spendable Earnings	239.47	237.78	237.72
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	159.86	158.60	158.00
Real Spendable Earnings	79.61	79.18	79.72

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1983	1982	1981	1983	1982	1981
January	267.92	255.84	245.28	77.20	76.47	78.44
February	263.53	258.96	247.52	76.03	77.07	78.20
March	262.87	258.82	244.84	75.68	77.15	76.99
April	266.34	259.29	248.29	76.07	76.94	77.45
May	272.24	263.76	249.48	77.18	77.17	77.09
June	279.71	263.50	254.14	78.81	76.32	77.65
July	281.52	269.26	254.46	79.72	77.62	77.43
August	281.60	277.04	255.20	79.18	79.43	77.08
September	(P) 283.92	267.59	249.90	(P) 79.61	76.93	75.00
October		272.57	251.66		77.98	75.29
November		269.92	250.99		77.41	75.89
December		266.40	253.08		78.25	75.28

Real Spendable Earnings

After a brief drop in March, Montana's Real Spendable Average Earnings has continued an upward trend. August registered a slight decline; however September increased almost to July's level again. The July's number of $79.72 reached the highest peak recorded within the past 30 months. The gross average weekly earnings started to show signs of growth beginning with the month of April 1983 and continued through September 1983. Gross earnings during the third quarter 1983 represented another gain of nearly 4% over the third quarter in 1982. Real spendable earnings increased by 1.71% in the third quarter 1983 compared to the respective quarter in 1982.

- -

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

TABLE VI

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Jul. 1983	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Jul. 1983	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Jul. 1983
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	$283.92	$281.60	$281.52	33.8	34.3	34.0	8.40	8.21	8.28
MANUFACTURING.....	426.26	422.75	391.59	40.1	40.3	36.7	10.63	10.49	10.67
Durable Goods.....	453.70	450.46	406.22	40.8	41.1	36.4	11.12	10.96	11.16
Primary Metal Industries..	510.57	520.22	510.87	36.6	37.0	35.8	13.95	14.06	14.27
Nondurable Goods.....	362.88	362.84	361.28	38.4	38.6	37.4	9.45	9.40	9.66
Food & Kindred Products...	343.09	339.77	336.78	39.3	39.6	38.8	8.73	8.58	8.68
MINING.....	516.38	492.78	505.95	39.6	38.2	39.1	13.04	12.90	12.94
Metal Mining.....	525.82	560.74	544.32	40.2	40.9	42.0	13.08	13.71	12.96
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	594.39	569.65	554.13	38.2	37.7	36.1	15.56	15.11	15.35
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	468.99	465.37	454.51	42.1	41.7	40.8	11.14	11.16	11.14
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	479.61	466.08	432.89	43.8	43.6	40.8	10.95	10.69	10.61
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	200.16	206.38	209.29	30.7	31.8	32.1	6.52	6.49	6.52
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	206.84	207.27	212.71	35.6	36.3	35.7	5.81	5.71	5.96
SERVICES.....	206.81	200.63	206.03	31.1	31.3	31.6	6.65	6.41	6.52

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950;Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Jul. 1983	Year-to-Date 1983	Year-to-Date 1982
STATE OF MONTANA	603	627	508	5177	3478
GREAT FALLS SMSA	31	47	32	341	216
BILLINGS SMSA	96	78	64	751	469
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	70	119	76	803	578
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	35	41	33	296	231
Beaverhead	4	4	8	57	43
Deer Lodge	6	6	4	41	22
Granite	7	2	0	10	13
Madison	6	4	6	30	28
Powell	4	9	1	27	17
Silver Bow	4	16	14	131	108
BOZEMAN LMA	55	59	51	469	258
Gallatin	40	47	35	351	207
Meagher	2	2	6	23	15
Park	13	10	10	95	36
GLASGOW LMA	11	17	12	175	133
Daniels	2	0	3	12	11
Phillips	2	2	1	21	24
Roosevelt	4	10	5	71	43
Sheridan	1	1	1	26	30
Valley	2	4	2	45	25
GLENDIVE LMA	17	10	13	149	188
Dawson	6	7	7	68	49
Garfield	1	0	0	8	5
McCone	1	0	3	14	8
Prairie	0	1	0	3	6
Richland	9	2	3	54	117
Wibaux	0	0	0	2	3
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	14	17	12	115	79
Big Horn	3	3	7	37	20
Carbon	7	5	3	42	30
Stillwater	3	6	2	27	19
Sweet Grass	1	3	0	9	10

AREAS	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Jul. 1983	Year-to-Date 1983	Year-to-Date 1982
HAVRE LMA	11	12	14	111	89
Blaine	3	1	4	20	17
Hill	8	10	10	82	62
Liberty	0	1	0	9	10
HELENA LMA	44	37	40	340	216
Broadwater	3	3	5	25	20
Jefferson	4	3	2	24	12
Lewis and Clark	37	31	33	291	184
KALISPELL LMA	85	68	57	586	387
Flathead	56	39	36	384	240
Lake	12	12	10	94	78
Lincoln	17	17	11	108	69
LEWISTOWN LMA	13	10	13	111	62
Fergus	5	6	11	63	30
Golden Valley	1	1	0	3	2
Judith Basin	2	2	0	12	5
Musselshell	4	1	0	23	19
Petroleum	1	0	0	1	0
Wheatland	0	0	2	9	6
MILES CITY LMA	14	12	16	139	92
Carter	0	0	0	7	5
Custer	6	6	6	53	30
Fallon	1	2	2	13	15
Powder River	0	1	0	13	6
Rosebud	5	3	5	46	36
Treasure	2	0	3	7	0
MISSOULA LMA	80	75	62	600	360
Mineral	5	4	1	25	10
Missoula	39	46	44	384	257
Ravalli	26	20	9	142	73
Sanders	10	5	8	49	20
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	27	25	13	191	120
Chouteau	3	2	2	31	23
Glacier	6	6	3	45	38
Pondera	6	6	1	34	23
Teton	4	7	3	31	18
Toole	8	4	4	50	18

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1983	1982	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	44,640	41,917	2,723	6.5%
Continued Claims	467,433	495,941	-28,508	-5.7%
Number of Benefit Payments	429,566	450,271	-20,705	-4.6%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$51,102,515	$49,960,191	$1,142,324	2.3%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$120.46	$119.08	$1.38	1.2%

MONTHLY

	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Jul. 1983	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	2,497	4,203	4,895	-889	-26.3%
Continued Claims1/	31,210	48,539	41,101	-3,656	-10.5%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	28,640	43,560	37,316	-4,911	-14.6%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$3,420,299	$5,142,428	$4,069,114	-$199,572	-5.5%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$119.48	$112.92	$111.22	$3.57	3.1%
Trust Fund Balance	$6,261,138*	$9,495,990*	$6,893,292*	-$6,947,615	-52.6%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Includes Loan from Federal Government for Total of $8,556,388.

TABLE VIII-A

ETA5-1598 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SEPTEMBER 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	137	15,126.20
BIGHORN	332	34,177.57
BLAINE	221	21,517.38
BROADWATER	80	9,434.00
CARBON	156	17,508.00
CARTER	12	978.00
CASCADE	3,042	314,602.98
CHOUTEAU	66	5,596.00
CUSTER	276	29,690.20
DANIELS	20	1,960.00
DAWSON	478	51,200.00
DEER LODGE	987	129,355.80
FALLON	86	8,397.00
FERGUS	178	17,661.00
FLATHEAD	1,454	152,863.74
GALLATIN	1,371	135,841.60
GARFIELD	4	275.00
GLACIER	612	61,447.12
GOLDEN VALLEY	5	406.00
GRANITE	74	7,243.00
HILL	465	45,733.92
JEFFERSON	296	39,344.00
JUDITH BASIN	40	3,936.00
LAKE	479	48,257.06
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,573	165,579.12
LIBERTY	13	1,161.00
LINCOLN	541	59,891.55
MCCONE	12	1,454.00
MADISON	90	10,151.00
MEAGHER	76	8,821.00
MINERAL	122	9,837.48
MISSOULA	2,222	227,863.46
MUSSELSHELL	136	18,583.00
PARK	307	29,095.00
PETROLEUM	4	182.00
PHILLIPS	114	10,706.80
PONDERA	201	17,363.00
POWDER RIVER	70	3,736.00
POWELL	203	23,124.00
PRAIRIE	26	3,042.00
RAVALLI	563	67,457.44
RICHLAND	359	40,132.00
ROOSEVELT	349	40,473.76
ROSEBUD	658	84,960.00
SANDERS	243	26,713.52
SHERIDAN	102	10,314.00
SILVER BOW	2,921	327,531.32
STILLWATER	138	15,997.00
SWEET GRASS	29	2,607.00
TETON	57	5,809.00
TOOLE	138	14,914.47
TREASURE	21	2,234.00
VALLEY	247	25,322.00
WHEATLAND	47	5,950.00
WIBAUX	40	4,620.00
YELLOWSTONE	4,117	436,150.96
INTRASTATE	26,891	3,213,748.48
INTERSTATE	1,749	206,550.04
TOTAL	28,640	3,420,298.52

TABLE VIII-B

ETA5-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
AUGUST 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	225	22,612.49
BIGHORN	658	66,422.65
BLAINE	338	32,506.00
BROADWATER	101	10,835.00
CARBON	238	26,226.00
CARTER	18	1,225.00
CASCADE	4,550	438,245.02
CHOUTEAU	103	10,451.00
CUSTER	360	37,679.08
DANIELS	44	4,169.00
DAWSON	685	75,374.00
DEER LODGE	1,474	189,061.00
FALLON	122	12,587.00
FERGUS	334	30,098.12
FLATHEAD	1,969	194,232.61
GALLATIN	1,872	195,217.22
GARFIELD	3	210.00
GLACIER	1,072	110,804.83
GOLDEN VALLEY	8	784.00
GRANITE	102	11,154.00
HILL	842	79,872.12
JEFFERSON	430	56,898.66
JUDITH BASIN	55	5,628.00
LAKE	849	80,585.00
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,671	301,750.27
LIBERTY	20	2,059.00
LINCOLN	849	75,781.17
MCCONE	15	1,335.00
MADISON	125	13,091.00
MEAGHER	103	11,240.00
MINERAL	157	12,946.68
MISSOULA	3,571	362,397.70
MUSSELSHELL	153	17,721.00
PARK	493	44,741.32
PETROLEUM	19	1,367.00
PHILLIPS	203	19,070.80
PONDERA	249	23,734.00
POWDER RIVER	42	5,732.00
POWELL	246	26,101.00
PRAIRIE	24	2,582.00
RAVALLI	944	92,855.71
RICHLAND	809	98,292.00
ROOSEVELT	651	70,752.80
ROSEBUD	975	114,897.00
SANDERS	444	42,024.57
SHERIDAN	167	18,976.00
SILVER BOW	4,301	585,298.98
STILLWATER	195	21,341.00
SWEET GRASS	54	4,980.00
TETON	122	12,420.00
TOOLE	235	25,378.26
TREASURE	24	3,153.00
VALLEY	417	41,075.00
WHEATLAND	52	5,553.00
WIBAUX	97	10,368.93
YELLOWSTONE	6,354	681,357.94
INTRASTATE	41,771	4,933,421.32
INTERSTATE	1,789	209,006.53
TOTAL	43,560	5,142,427.85

TABLE VIII-C

ETA5-1508 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JULY 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	193	16,503.00
BIGHORN	553	55,891.05
BLAINE	265	24,442.28
BROADWATER	99	10,773.00
CARBON	197	21,365.00
CARTER	20	1,295.00
CASCADE	3,607	333,639.35
CHOUTEAU	98	9,054.00
CUSTER	278	28,491.54
DANIELS	46	4,621.00
DAWSON	678	77,487.97
DEER LODGE	1,021	123,021.80
FALLON	123	13,991.00
FERGUS	309	26,705.06
FLATHEAD	1,954	197,334.32
GALLATIN	1,642	161,171.79
GARFIELD	19	1,347.00
GLACIER	883	90,911.15
GOLDEN VALLEY	13	1,560.00
GRANITE	105	11,422.75
HILL	713	68,084.61
JEFFERSON	360	45,780.00
JUDITH BASIN	43	3,866.00
LAKE	643	63,300.00
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,756	189,825.74
LIBERTY	12	1,040.00
LINCOLN	945	89,078.57
MCCONE	8	1,037.00
MADISON	117	12,384.00
MEAGHER	88	8,400.00
MINERAL	112	8,702.00
MISSOULA	2,953	297,666.81
MUSSELSHELL	171	20,519.00
PARK	455	39,864.24
PETROLEUM	22	1,451.00
PHILLIPS	253	19,715.00
PONDERA	223	20,562.00
POWDER RIVER	47	6,267.00
POWELL	430	40,413.56
PRAIRIE	23	3,478.00
RAVALLI	852	82,517.59
RICHLAND	864	105,156.00
ROOSEVELT	540	65,018.00
ROSEBUD	987	119,833.00
SANDERS	463	49,453.00
SHERIDAN	197	21,787.00
SILVER BOW	3,961	462,890.06
STILLWATER	197	22,534.00
SWEET GRASS	50	4,986.00
TETON	124	13,956.00
TOOLE	215	25,174.21
TREASURE	28	3,350.00
VALLEY	374	37,981.00
WHEATLAND	43	5,472.00
WIBAUX	55	6,57[illegible]
YELLOWSTONE	5,264	543,348.[illegible]
INTRASTATE	35,588	3,872,367.82
INTERSTATE	1,728	196,746.58
TOTAL	37,316	4,069,114.40

TABLE IX

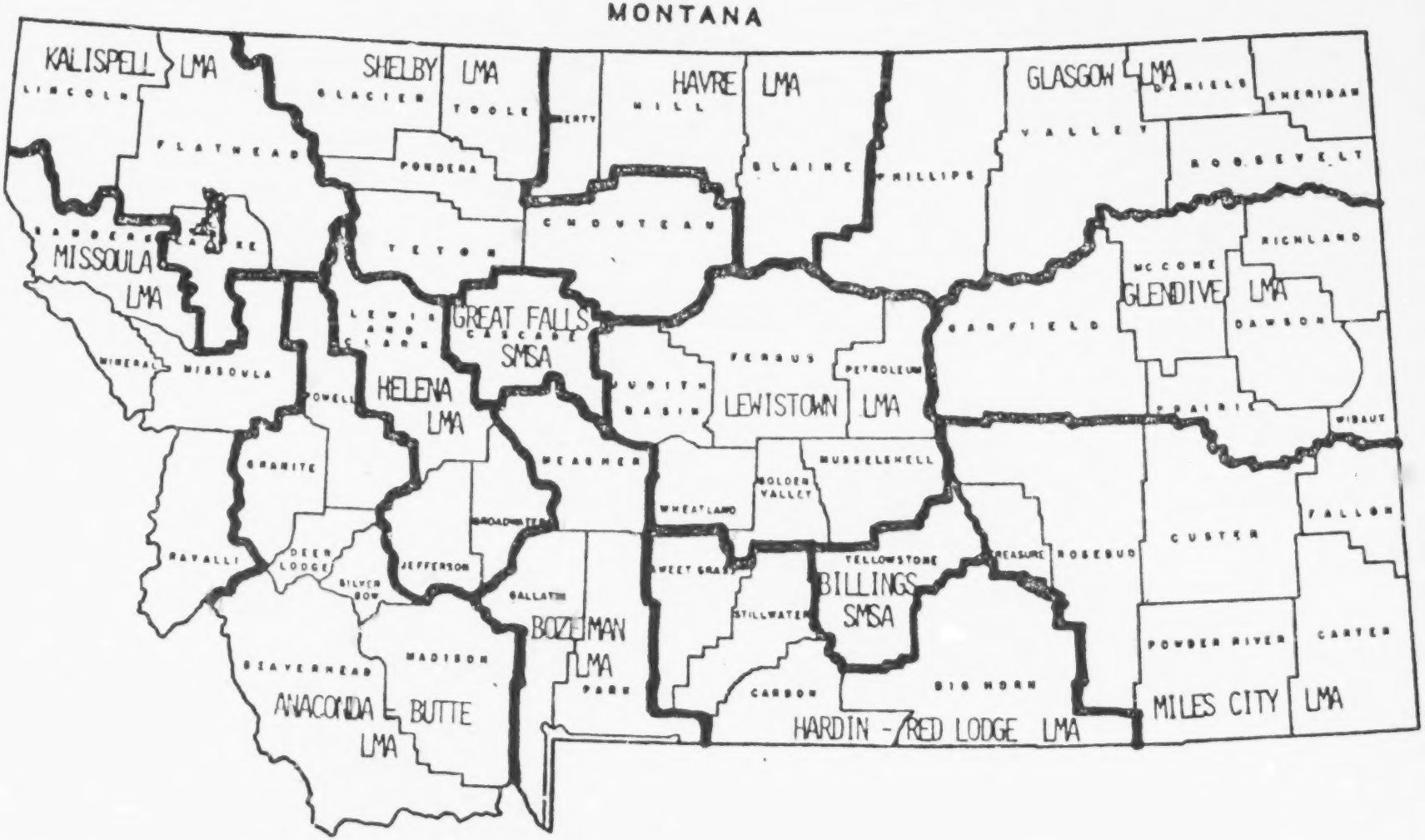
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1982 THRU SEPTEMBER 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,021	290,950.26
BIGHORN	4,425	493,938.40
BLAINE	2,676	271,950.12
BROADWATER	1,824	217,007.65
CARBON	2,820	335,452.83
CARTER	253	27,801.00
CASCADE	38,005	4,024,802.99
CHOUTEAU	1,151	122,328.00
CUSTER	4,144	451,896.70
DANIELS	503	58,660.00
DAWSON	9,590	1,125,899.62
DEER LODGE	9,881	1,122,048.14
FALLON	1,612	189,253.00
FERGUS	4,734	482,092.17
FLATHEAD	32,269	3,659,145.04
GALLATIN	21,586	2,235,928.71
GARFIELD	229	23,721.00
GLACIER	7,021	694,492.82
GOLDEN VALLEY	262	32,340.00
GRANITE	1,425	172,775.64
HILL	7,354	794,298.09
JEFFERSON	3,891	408,849.57
JUDITH BASIN	405	46,917.04
LAKE	6,870	687,409.24
LEWIS AND CLARK	22,167	2,513,791.85
LIBERTY	374	42,883.00
LINCOLN	12,320	1,508,256.23
MCCONE	365	40,061.00
MADISON	2,073	233,759.89
MEAGHER	1,745	210,351.84
MINERAL	3,549	435,526.42
MISSOULA	32,980	3,515,255.67
MUSSELSHELL	2,427	302,214.00
PARK	5,735	531,135.77
PETROLEUM	113	10,042.00
PHILLIPS	2,801	324,862.64
PONDERA	2,189	228,013.93
POWDER RIVER	742	82,770.00
POWELL	3,121	362,481.04
PRAIRIE	392	49,738.00
RAVALLI	11,196	1,179,137.51
RICHLAND	11,344	1,430,145.68
ROOSEVELT	4,982	557,592.19
ROSEBUD	8,096	1,037,956.92
SANDERS	5,740	673,308.00
SHERIDAN	2,361	301,803.00
SILVER BOW	29,901	3,612,513.44
STILLWATER	3,224	379,196.26
SWEET GRASS	607	62,946.00
TETON	1,557	174,333.24
TOOLE	2,269	272,090.99
TREASURE	278	37,447.00
VALLEY	4,409	487,034.44
WHEATLAND	659	78,534.82
WIBAUX	383	109,602.83
YELLOWSTONE	60,415	6,850,541.70
INTRASTATE	408,320	48,393,774.85
INTERSTATE	21,246	2,708,761.63
TOTAL	429,566	51,102,536.48

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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The Montana State Employment Services Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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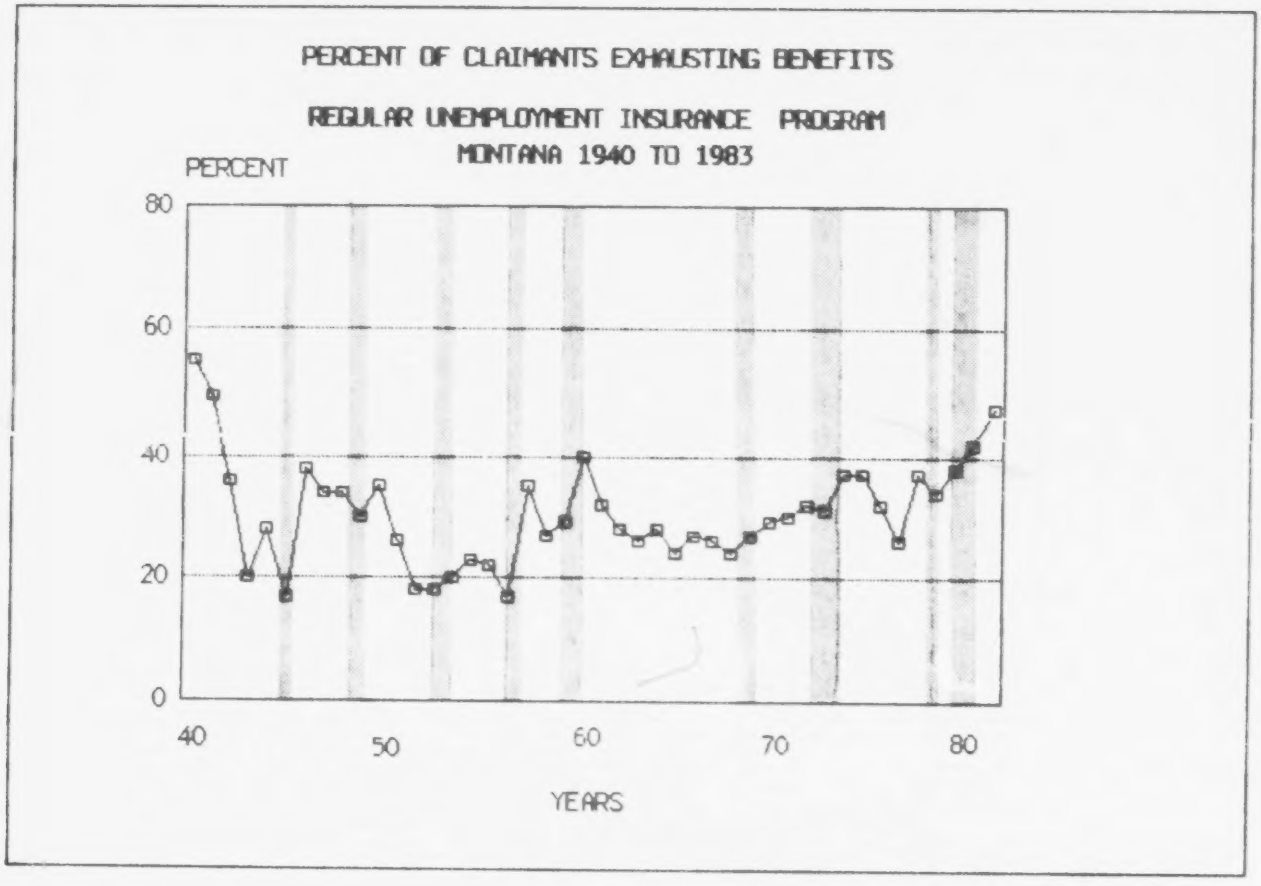
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report
4th Quarter 1983



(Graph explained on inside cover)

JOB SERVICE

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(248-7371)

BILLINGS WEST
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Bozeman, MT 59715
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Butte, MT 59703
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Butte, MT 59701
(792-9115)

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Cut Bank, MT 59427
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Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
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(365-3314)

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Libby, MT 59923
(293-2682)

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Missoula, MT 59806
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Polson, MT 69860
(883-5261)

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Shelby, MT 59474
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SIDNEY
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Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
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WOLF POINT
122 Second Ave. S.
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

CLAIMANTS EXHAUSTING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

A claimant is defined as a person who received at least one regular unemployment insurance (U.I.) benefit payment. The percentages are claimants exhausting benefits divided by total claimants. The shaded area represents recessions as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

The graph illustrates that unemployment remains high at the end of the recession. The peak for claimants exhausting benefits often occurs after the recession is over. Also, a larger percentage of claimants exhausted benefits in the most recent recession compared to most downturns in our economy. The upward trend of those exhausting U.I. benefits hopefully will turn downward in the near future.

Percent of claimants exhausting benefits in Montana is usually higher than the national average. The gap has been wider in recent years as shown below:

	1983	1982	1981	1980
Montana	47.3%	42.6%	37.6%	34.0%
United States	40.6%(FY)	38.6%	32.5%	33.3%

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

4TH Qtr. 1983

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David L. Hunter, Commissioner

All Labor Force statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian labor force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The SMSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

11. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA).

12. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	JAN. 1984 Forecast	DEC. 1983 Prelim	NOV. 1983 Revised	DEC. 1982 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	384.6	389.4	390.0	384.5
Employment	346.7	355.0	357.5	349.7
Unemployment	37.9	34.4	32.5	34.8
Unemployment Rate	9.9%	8.8%	8.3%	9.1%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

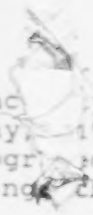
In the fourth quarter, Montana's employment and unemployment situation continued the gradual improvement that started this past summer. The annual average unemployment rate for 1983 is the same as 1982's 8.6 percent. The employment level lost ground in 1983 by about three thousand, indicating many employers are not calling back workers or expanding yet.

The national recovery has been following the "classic text-book" sequence with gains in productivity, declines in unemployment, decreased inflation and increased consumer spending. The national economy is now entering its second year of recovery and nearly all economists have jumped to the prosperous side of the fence in their analysis of the economy.

Montana's usual pattern of entering and exiting the recession behind the national economy will probably prevail. Thus, 1984 should be Montana's first year of reasonable recovery. A slow growth trend may be possible, resulting in a needed job expansion development.

Montana has a natural resource-based economy and 1983 results of the major industries were mixed. Although lumber and woods is classified under manufacturing, the timber products are very much natural resources. Lumber and wood industries improved tremendously during the past year, but stability still can not be reconized. Montana had its slowest oil drilling year in a decade during 1983, with a completion rate close to half of 1982's development. The fourth quarter did see more activity, especially in the Williston Basin. Coal mining maintained status quo during 1983. Competition for long term contracts is getting keen and the switch over to coal by electricity makers is slowing down. Copper mining in Butte came to a halt at the end of June, but several gold and silver mines are in the planning stage throughout the state.

GREAT FALLS SMSA



Force officials announced that the B-52 practice bombing fac[illegible]y will not be housed at Malmstrom Air Force Base. Starting in May, 1984, cable equipment serving the area missle sites will be upgr[illegible]d. Nearly $70 million is scheduled to be spent at six missle wing[illegible] that includes Malmstrom AFB.

A foreign trade zone was established in November. The zone is an international territory where products can be stored, assembled or manufactured duty free until they are sold or shipped from the zone. Location will be on 150 acres at the Great Falls International Airport.

A sixty room motel opened in December. The $1 million project is partially financed by industrial revenue bonds and is anticipating tourism to be the bulk of business.

The number one project for the Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce during 1984 is to make present good relations with Canada even better. A special committee has been established to study Canadian relations.

During the year ninety-nine home building permits were obtained at a $7.6 million value - more than three times the value of housing construction in either 1981 or 1982. Total value of construction in 1983 was $22.8 million. Not included is the massive heating plant construction at Malmstrom AFB, outside the city. This is the highest level of construction value since 1977's $30.4 million.

BILLINGS SMSA

The 1983 building permits for Billings area indicated housing construction improved 83 percent over last year. Commercial construction permit's value increased by 44 percent from 1982 to 1983.

Entrepreneurs willing to start up a new business in the Billings SMSA increased in 1983 over 1982. The bulk of the new enterprises were in the trade and service industries.

From an employment and unemployment perspective, Billings has not recovered from the recession as rapidly as in previous business cycles. The level of unemployment is higher in December, 1983 than December 1982. Also employment has not improved in the same time period. Two possible factors hindering economic advancement are the down turn in the oil & gas industry and the phase down of construction on power plants 3 and 4 at Colstrip.

In October a meat packing plant with 500 employees stopped production and filed Chapter 11 bankruptcy. Major problems were excess capacity in the pork products market, heavy bank debt, an over-built plant, and lawsuits from contaminated chicken feed. Creditors have allowed the company to start production again in late January. The products will be sold in 5 states, down from the previous 13-state market. The startup staff of 45 will expand to 300 workers if marketing goes well. Production workers took a substantial cut in pay in the reorganization.

The Billings Area Chamber of Commerce has proposed a four year business recruitment and development program. The Chamber hopes to raise $1 million for its program, which it says is designed to bring 1000 new jobs to the city over four years. Business development would also mean improved career opportunities for local youth, a larger tax base, a new market for local products, and enhanced cultural activities.

BOZEMAN - LEWISTOWN LMA

In Bozeman construction projects have shifted from large commercial projects in 1982 to single and multiple living units in 1983. The November and December building permits indicates the trend will continue into 1984. The total value for November and December permits was $3.3 million, and the largest permit was for a $822,000 condominium.

In Lewistown, the major project is the construction of a bank. For the year, Lewistown had 57 building permits for a $1,262,000 value. A wall board manufacturer end's the year with a heavy demand for their products. Production was demanding two shifts working 12 hours each.

The cold spell in December halted many construction projects and lumber mill production. Service and trade employment increased for the winter recreation activities. Yellowstone Park is keeping more facilities open this winter for snow enthusiasts.

BUTTE - ANACONDA - HELENA LMA

Two major gold mines want to start production - one near Butte and the other close to Helena. Employment would be about 100 in the Butte location and 150-200 for the Helena open-pit mine. Provided market conditions and permits are okay, construction would start this summer and mining in 1985.

A total of 8 southwest counties were added to the Butte-Anaconda Local Development Corporation sponsored market assistance program. The program provides a marketing specialist to assist local manufactures in

expanding their sales through a carefully designed marketing plan. Also the program works with Job Service offices on various job-training programs.

Butte was one of the few areas that did not see a boom in housing construction. Helena's building permits indicate a doubling of home construction but the commercial permits declined. Commercial construction is relatively low going into the new year.

A lumber mill located in White Sulphur Springs closed down and was auctioned off in the fourth quarter. The mill was determined to be inefficient; thus, 70 jobs were affected by the closure.

MISSOULA - KALISPELL - SHELBY LMA

The surge in home construction aided these western LMA's not only in the construction and trade sector, but boosted the lumber and woods industry. Exact figures on how many new homes built in the area are not available as much development does occur outside city limits. The rebound in housing certainly was the best since 1979 construction. Missoula reported a 270% increase in housing permits in 1983 over 1982.

One lumber mill ceased production and another returned to production after repairing fire damage. The idled mill felt market conditions were too weak to keep production up.

Shopping centers are planned for Kalispell and Whitefish and both plan to use industrial revenue bonds to assist development. Developers propose a 175,000 square-foot downtown mall in Kalispell and a 148,000 square-foot center for Whitefish.

Thompson Falls has been selected for an ethanol plant and construction is expected to begin in 1984. The $22 million plant will employ about 50 people.

HAVRE - GLASGOW LMA

In Havre, two major construction projects were completed by year end. The new junior high school was able to open in mid-December. At Northern Montana College, a new farm mechanics building that was built with donated funds was finished late in December.

Several new buildings are scheduled for development along the highline. In Chinook a new $1.4 million, 39 unit motel-restaurant will be built with partial assistance of industrial revenue bonds. Malta

plans a restaurant-truck stop facility. Havre will base a new 12,000 square foot distribution center warehouse. Glasgow's 71 unit motel-convention center is scheduled for a March completion date. Already three conventions have been booked.

Oil and gas exploration is expected to be quite active this spring in the Glasgow area. Frazer has a new pen manufacturing firm. Many temporary job openings have been available at the Glasgow livestock firm as a large volume of cattle have been sold each week. The local sales ring has been the second largest volume yard in the State for several months.

MILES CITY - GLENDIVE LMA

Plans are underway to both increase sugar beet acreage and upgrade the Sidney sugar refinery's physical plant. About $4 million capital improvement program is to be started soon. The 1983 crop has been processed and the total factory yield was slightly down from the 1982 crop.

Rig count in the Williston Basin and central Montana soared to 114 just before year end. The strong surge of drilling activity is expected to continue through January. The high bid at the December Montana state oil and gas lease sale was in Richland County, which paid $132 an acre for a 320 acre tract.

Glendive's 32 railroad dispatchers agreed to move to Billings. The main resolved issues were the sale of dispatchers homes and moving benefits. The railroad firm would purchase their homes if the homes do not sell within 90 days. The roundhouse closure has been postponed by the railroad officials. The railroad work force has been reduced to 300 from 500 in the past few years in the Glendive area.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1981		1982		1983	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	260.5	260.7	282.5	282.1	293.1	292.1
February	263.2	263.5	283.4	282.9	293.2	292.3
March	265.1	265.2	283.1	282.5	293.4	293.0
April	266.8	266.8	284.3	283.7	295.5	294.9
May	269.0	269.1	287.1	286.5	297.1	296.3
June	271.3	271.4	290.6	290.1	298.1	297.2
July	274.4	274.6	292.2	291.8	299.3	298.2
August	276.5	276.5	292.8	292.4	300.3	299.5
September	279.3	279.1	293.3	292.8	301.8	300.8
October	279.9	279.7	294.1	293.6	302.6	301.3
November	280.7	280.4	293.6	293.2	303.1	301.4
December	281.5	281.1	292.4	292.0	303.5	301.5
Dec-to-Dec %	8.9%	8.7%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	3.3%
AVERAGE:	272.4	272.3	289.1	288.6	298.4	297.4
Ann Avg %	10.4%	10.2%	6.1%	6.0%	3.2%	3.0%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1981
All Items	303.5	303.1	302.6	292.4	281.5
Food & Beverages	286.5	285.3	285.7	279.1	270.5
Housing	327.4	327.0	326.8	316.3	305.2
Apparel & Upkeep	199.3	200.7	200.7	193.6	190.5
Transportation	306.3	306.3	305.0	294.8	289.8
Medical Care	366.2	364.9	362.9	344.3	310.2
Entertainment	249.5	249.5	249.1	240.1	227.3
Other Goods & Services	298.6	298.1	296.8	276.6	246.7

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Current Population Survey Data

Residence Data

TABLE I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	U.S.	
1982								
January	367.5	333.5	313.7	19.8	34.0	9.3%	9.4%	*
February	372.2	334.6	313.1	21.5	37.6	10.1%	9.6%	*
March	381.5	343.5	317.6	25.9	38.0	10.0%	9.5%	*
April	391.4	356.8	325.0	31.8	34.6	8.9%	9.2%	*
May	400.1	367.1	334.3	32.8	33.0	8.2%	9.1%	.8
June	410.4	374.8	337.5	37.3	35.6	8.7%	9.8%	*
July	406.4	372.1	332.1	40.0	34.3	8.4%	9.8%	*
August	406.0	374.7	331.9	42.8	32.3	7.9%	9.6%	*
September	399.2	370.3	337.0	33.3	28.9	7.2%	9.7%	*
October	394.1	363.1	334.8	28.3	31.0	7.9%	9.9%	*
November	389.8	355.9	331.5	24.4	33.9	8.7%	10.4%	*
December	384.5	349.7	328.7	21.0	34.8	9.1%	10.5%	*
Avg.	392.0	358.0	328.1	29.9	34.0	8.6%	9.7%	*
1983								
January	384.1	344.0	324.7	19.3	40.1	10.4%	11.4%	*
February	384.4	343.7	322.7	21.0	40.7	10.6%	11.3%	*
March	387.0	348.7	323.5	25.2	38.3	9.9%	10.8%	*
April	387.8	353.4	322.4	31.0	34.4	8.9%	10.0%	*
May	383.7	352.2	320.0	32.0	31.5	8.2%	9.8%	*
June	393.9	361.1	324.7	36.4	32.8	8.3%	10.2%	*
July	391.6	359.0	320.0	39.0	32.6	8.2%	9.4%	*
August	393.2	362.6	320.9	41.7	30.6	7.8%	9.2%	1.6
September	385.7	360.0	327.5	32.5	25.7	6.7%	8.8%	.1
October	390.8	362.8	337.6	27.7	28.0	7.1%	8.4%	.1
November	390.0	357.5	333.7	23.8	32.5	8.3%	8.1%	.2
December	389.4	355.0	334.5	20.5	34.4	8.8%	8.0%	.2
Avg.	388.5	355.0	326.0	29.2	33.5	8.6%	9.6%	*
1984								
January	384.6	346.7	327.9	18.8	37.9	9.9		.3
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Current month is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

TABLE II

M O N T A N A

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Net Changes to Dec. 1983 from: Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	389.4	390.0	390.7	-.6	- 4.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	355.0	357.5	362.8	-2.5	5.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	20.5	23.8	27.7	-3.3	-.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	34.4	32.5	27.9	1.9	-.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	8.8%	8.3%	7.1%	.5	-.3
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	8.7%	8.8%	8.4%	-.1	-.2
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	272.3	273.6	276.3	-1.3	1.0
Manufacturing	20.3	20.7	21.4	-.4	.4
Mining	6.8	6.9	7.1	-.1	-1.8
Contract Construction	10.1	11.4	11.7	-1.3	-1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	20.0	20.0	20.5	0	-.8
Trade	73.3	72.4	72.6	.9	.4
Wholesale Trade	17.5	17.2	17.1	.3	.3
Retail Trade	55.8	55.2	55.4	.6	.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.9	12.9	12.8	0	.4
Services	53.9	53.9	54.1	0	-.9
Government	75.1	75.5	76.2	-.4	5.2
Federal Government	11.7	12.4	13.3	-.7	-1.6
State and Local Government	63.4	63.1	63.0	.3	6.8

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III

Montana Labor Market Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983
STATEWIDE	389.4	390.0	390.8	355.0	357.5	362.8	34.4	32.5	28.0	8.8%	8.3%	7.1%
Great Falls SMSA	33.6	33.2	33.0	30.5	30.4	30.5	3.1	2.8	2.5	9.2%	8.4%	7.5%
Billings SMSA	62.1	62.2	62.5	57.0	57.3	58.5	5.1	4.9	4.0	8.2%	7.9%	6.4%
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:												
Western District 3/	201.0	201.7	200.8	182.0	183.4	185.1	19.0	18.3	15.7	9.4%	9.1%	7.8%
Eastern District	188.5	188.2	189.9	173.0	174.1	177.7	15.5	14.1	12.2	8.2%	7.5%	6.4%
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS:												
Rural CEP	67.2	67.6	66.2	60.7	61.3	60.5	6.5	6.3	5.7	9.7%	9.3%	8.6%
Balance of State	322.1	322.4	324.6	294.2	296.3	302.3	27.9	26.1	22.3	8.7%	8.1%	6.9%
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.3	34.6	34.3	30.4	30.7	30.8	3.9	3.9	3.5	11.3%	11.2%	10.3%
BOZEMAN	30.5	30.5	29.8	28.2	28.2	28.0	2.3	2.3	1.8	7.5%	7.6%	6.0%
GLASGOW	17.7	17.9	18.3	16.3	16.6	17.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	7.8%	7.0%	6.0%
GLENDIVE	16.5	16.5	16.9	15.3	15.3	15.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	7.5%	7.3%	6.8%
HARDIN-RED LODGE	12.7	12.5	12.9	11.6	11.6	12.1	1.1	.9	.8	8.4%	7.5%	6.0%
HAVRE	12.8	12.8	13.0	11.8	11.9	12.1	1.0	.9	.9	8.0%	7.2%	6.8%
HELENA	31.8	31.8	30.7	29.3	29.5	28.7	2.5	3.2	2.0	7.7%	7.2%	6.6%
KALISPELL	39.7	39.9	40.4	35.5	35.7	37.0	4.2	4.2	3.4	10.7%	10.5%	8.5%
LEWISTOWN	10.6	10.9	11.1	9.8	10.2	10.4	.8	.7	.7	7.8%	6.5%	6.1%
MILES CITY	19.8	19.4	19.4	18.1	18.1	18.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	8.4%	6.9%	5.7%
MISSOULA	49.8	50.0	50.0	45.1	45.7	46.2	4.7	4.3	3.8	9.5%	8.6%	7.6%
SHELBY-CUT BANK	17.6	17.7	18.5	16.1	16.3	17.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	8.5%	8.0%	6.5%

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on map on inside back cover.
2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.
3/ Western congressional district includes the LMI's of: Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County. Rural CEP includes the LMA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Helena, plus Mergher County.

TABLE IV-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA DECEMBER 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	389411	354966	34445	8.8
CASCADE	33556	30475	3081	9.2
YELLOWSTONE	62108	57023	5085	8.2
BEAVERHEAD	4263	3977	286	6.7
BIG HORN	5031	4610	421	8.4
BLAINE	2844	2546	298	10.5
BROADWATER	1504	1364	140	9.3
CARBON	3910	3577	333	8.5
CARTER	788	760	28	3.6
CHOUTEAU	2720	2579	141	5.2
CUSTER	6282	5795	487	7.8
DANIELS	1565	1467	98	6.3
DAWSON	6723	6181	542	8.1
DEER LODGE	5345	4594	751	14.1
FALLON	2161	2052	109	5.0
FERGUS	5795	5336	459	7.9
FLATHEAD	24155	21575	2580	10.7
GALLATIN	23362	21911	1451	6.2
GARFIELD	867	849	18	2.1
GLACIER	5563	4875	688	12.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	370	335	35	9.5
GRANITE	1140	1017	123	10.8
HILL	8895	8220	675	7.6
JEFFERSON	3160	2827	333	10.5
JUDITH BASIN	1079	981	98	9.1
LAKE	8773	8028	745	8.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	27078	25094	1984	7.3
LIBERTY	1041	987	54	5.2
LINCOLN	6766	5849	917	13.6
MC CONE	1251	1165	86	6.9
MADISON	2567	2300	267	10.4
MEAGHER	1191	1022	169	14.2
MINERAL	1512	1255	257	17.0
MISSOULA	35913	33120	2793	7.8
MUSSELSHELL	1855	1701	154	8.3
PARK	5924	5265	659	11.1
PETROLEUM	276	264	12	4.3
PHILLIPS	2921	2646	275	9.4
PONDERA	3438	3217	221	6.4
POWDER RIVER	1297	1205	92	7.1
POWELL	3484	3197	287	8.2
PRAIRIE	781	729	52	6.7
RAVALLI	8423	7229	1194	14.2
RICHLAND	6304	5817	487	7.7
ROOSEVELT	5693	5212	481	8.4
ROSEBUD	8834	7915	919	10.4
SANDERS	3955	3456	499	12.6
SHERIDAN	3106	2957	149	4.8
SILVER BOW	17523	15350	2173	12.4
STILLWATER	2274	2047	227	10.0
SWEET GRASS	1434	1357	77	5.4
TETON	2959	2784	175	5.9
TOOLE	2942	2675	267	9.1
TREASURE	416	396	20	4.8
VALLEY	4358	3991	367	8.4
WHEATLAND	1285	1211	74	5.8
WIBAUX	651	599	52	8.0

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA NOVEMBER 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	389994	357544	32450	8.3
CASCADE	33228	30433	2795	8.4
YELLOWSTONE	62178	57296	4882	7.9
BEAVERHEAD	4359	4079	280	6.4
BIG HORN	5026	4671	355	7.1
BLAINE	2851	2567	284	10.0
BROADWATER	1568	1415	153	9.8
CARBON	3731	3440	291	7.8
CARTER	835	799	36	4.3
CHOUTEAU	2787	2689	98	3.5
CUSTER	6148	5808	340	5.5
DANIELS	1487	1443	44	3.0
DAWSON	6643	6185	458	6.9
DEER LODGE	5319	4594	725	13.6
FALLON	2199	2049	150	6.8
FERGUS	5877	5526	351	6.0
FLATHEAD	24042	21588	2454	10.2
GALLATIN	23357	21788	1569	6.7
GARFIELD	900	884	16	1.8
GLACIER	5675	4916	759	13.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	396	365	31	7.8
GRANITE	1217	1078	139	11.4
HILL	8891	8286	605	6.8
JEFFERSON	3289	2960	329	10.0
JUDITH BASIN	1164	1081	83	7.1
LAKE	8816	8009	807	9.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	26937	25134	1803	6.7
LIBERTY	1052	1019	33	3.1
LINCOLN	7070	6121	949	13.4
MC CONE	1245	1195	50	4.0
MADISON	2592	2391	201	7.8
MEAGHER	1194	1055	139	11.6
MINERAL	1718	1433	285	16.6
MISSOULA	35778	33239	2539	7.1
MUSSELSHELL	1903	1727	176	9.2
PARK	5926	5320	606	10.2
PETROLEUM	284	278	6	2.1
PHILLIPS	2923	2722	201	6.9
PONDERA	3496	3259	237	6.8
POWDER RIVER	1297	1247	50	3.9
POWELL	3583	3285	298	8.3
PRAIRIE	799	746	53	6.6
RAVALLI	8350	7286	1064	12.7
RICHLAND	6246	5697	549	8.8
ROOSEVELT	5712	5212	500	8.8
ROSEBUD	8547	7821	726	8.5
SANDERS	4110	3702	408	9.9
SHERIDAN	3261	3076	185	5.7
SILVER BOW	17528	15284	2244	12.8
STILLWATER	2301	2078	223	9.7
SWEET GRASS	1470	1401	69	4.7
TETON	2972	2838	134	4.5
TOOLE	2841	2640	201	7.1
TREASURE	448	415	33	7.4
VALLEY	4454	4131	323	7.3
WHEATLAND	1267	1211	56	4.4
WIBAUX	707	632	75	10.6

TABLE IV-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA OCTOBER 1983

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	390684	362758	27926	7.1
CASCADE	32980	30502	2478	7.5
YELLOWSTONE	62438	58463	3975	6.4
BEAVERHEAD	4518	4281	237	5.2
BIG HORN	5195	4878	317	6.1
BLAINE	2945	2708	237	8.0
BROADWATER	1594	1445	149	9.3
CARBON	3719	3506	213	5.7
CARTER	901	863	38	4.2
CHOUTEAU	2953	2854	99	3.4
CUSTER	6036	5770	266	4.4
DANIELS	1573	1519	54	3.4
DAWSON	6673	6190	483	7.2
DEER LODGE	5097	4373	724	14.2
FALLON	2218	2125	93	4.2
FERGUS	5995	5660	335	5.6
FLATHEAD	24372	22240	2132	8.7
GALLATIN	22675	21523	1152	5.1
GARFIELD	941	909	32	3.4
GLACIER	5921	5284	637	10.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	408	382	26	6.4
GRANITE	1223	1109	114	9.3
HILL	8952	8372	580	6.5
JEFFERSON	3262	2960	302	9.3
JUDITH BASIN	1218	1146	72	5.9
LAKE	9022	8438	584	6.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	25840	24259	1581	6.1
LIBERTY	1133	1065	68	6.0
LINCOLN	7016	6298	718	10.2
MC CONE	1319	1259	60	4.5
MADISON	2715	2527	188	6.9
MEAGHER	1114	1028	86	7.7
MINERAL	1837	1640	197	10.7
MISSOULA	35428	33208	2220	6.3
MUSSELSHELL	1850	1718	132	7.1
PARK	6010	5471	539	9.0
PETROLEUM	332	296	36	10.8
PHILLIPS	3020	2859	161	5.3
PONDERA	3580	3394	186	5.2
POWDER RIVER	1367	1299	68	5.0
POWELL	3502	3275	227	6.5
PRAIRIE	818	791	27	3.3
RAVALLI	8489	7531	958	11.3
RICHLAND	6355	5879	476	7.5
ROOSEVELT	5629	5204	425	7.6
ROSEBUD	8379	7765	614	7.3
SANDERS	4247	3825	422	9.9
SHERIDAN	3424	3251	173	5.1
SILVER BOW	17293	15235	2058	11.9
STILLWATER	2382	2182	200	8.4
SWEET GRASS	1577	1532	45	2.9
TETON	3156	3040	116	3.7
TOOLE	2848	2678	170	6.0
TREASURE	451	433	18	4.0
VALLEY	4647	4363	284	6.1
WHEATLAND	1317	1245	72	5.5
WIBAUX	780	708	72	9.2

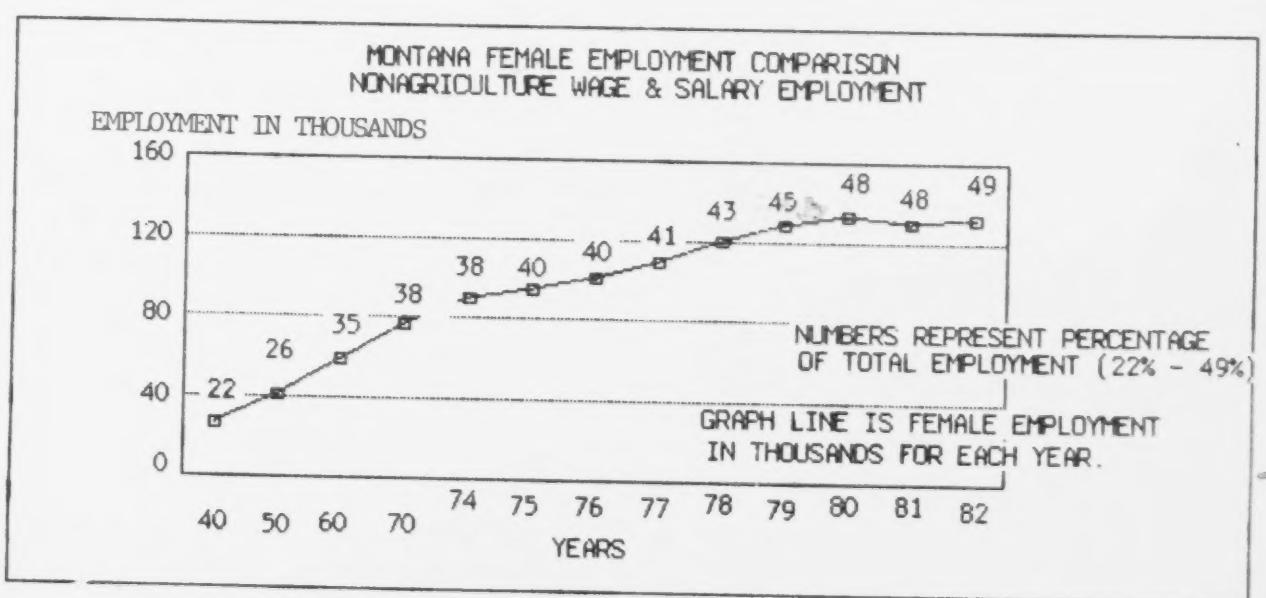
TABLE V

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)

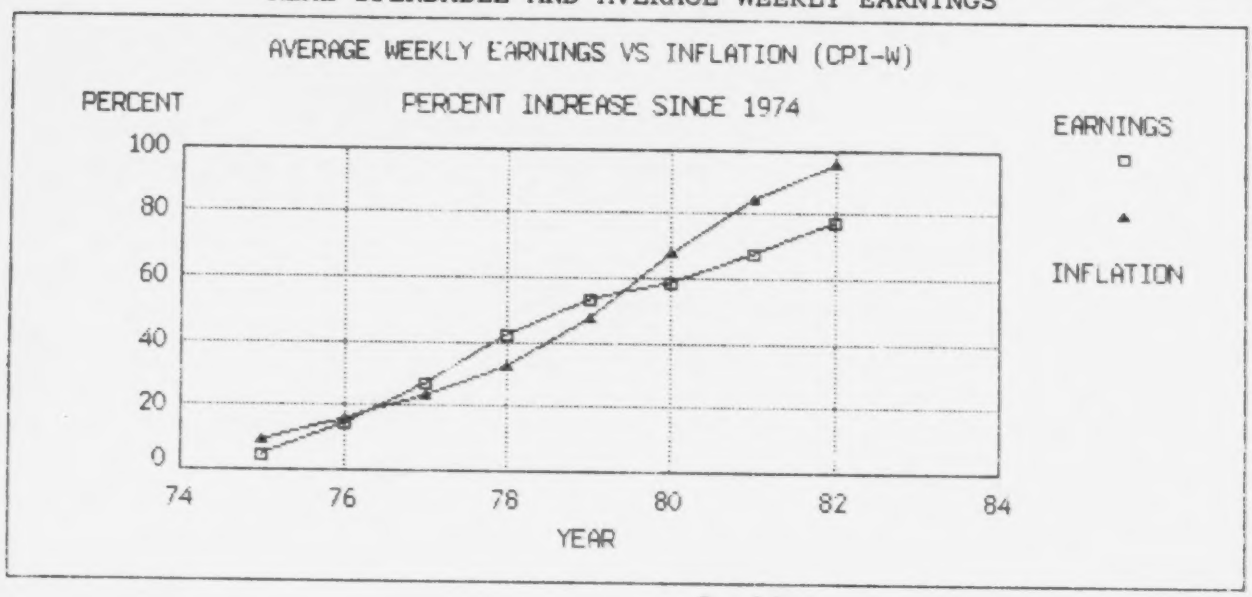
MAJOR INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT FEMALE OF TOTAL	
	Dec. 1/ 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1982
(Establishment Data)						
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	133.5	133.4	133.2	134.2	49%	49%
Manufacturing.....	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	13%	14%
Mining.....	.3	.3	.4	.4	5%	5%
Contract Construction.....	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	18%	16%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	23%	21%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	33.9	33.6	33.8	34.2	46%	47%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	61%	64%
Services.....	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.8	71%	71%
Government (Federal, State & Local)...	44.2	44.1	43.3	43.8	59%	63%

1/ Current month preliminary.
Revised to 1982 Benchmarks. Establishment series began January 1974.
Totals may not add due to rounding.



1940, 1950, 1960 and 1970 Employment from Census.

REAL SPENDABLE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



	Prelim. Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$279.88	$275.39	$ 281.23
Taxes Withheld 3/	42.86	42.15	43.72
Spendable Earnings	237.03	233.24	237.51
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	158.41	155.86	158.68
Real Spendable Earnings	78.62	77.38	78.83

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1983	1982	1981	1983	1982	1981
January	$267.92	$255.84	$245.28	$77.20	$76.47	$78.44
February	263.53	258.96	247.52	76.03	77.07	78.20
March	262.87	258.82	244.84	75.68	77.15	76.99
April	266.34	259.29	248.29	76.07	76.94	77.45
May	272.24	263.76	249.48	77.18	77.17	77.09
June	279.71	263.50	254.14	78.81	76.32	77.65
July	281.52	269.26	254.46	79.72	77.62	77.43
August	281.60	277.04	255.20	79.39	79.43	77.08
September	280.39	267.59	249.90	78.75	76.93	75.00
October	281.23	272.57	251.66	78.83	77.98	75.29
November	275.39	269.92	250.99	77.38	77.41	75.89
December	(P) 279.88	266.40	253.08	(P) 78.62	78.25	75.28

Real Spendable Earnings

The graph illustrates how much inflation has out paced average weekly earnings in recent years. From 1977 to 1979 earnings improved more than the cost of living index, but since then inflation has increased at a tremendous pace. Even though the inflation rate has slowed down in past two years, the gap illustated between earnings and inflation will be diffucult to over come.

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TABLE VI

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Dec. 1982
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	$279.88	$275.39	$281.23	$271.96	33.2	33.3	33.6	33.7	8.43	8.27	8.37	8.07
MANUFACTURING.....	419.22	419.75	419.17	401.79	39.4	39.9	40.5	39.9	10.64	10.52	10.35	10.07
Durable Goods.....	456.55	457.60	465.04	440.92	40.8	41.3	42.2	40.6	11.19	11.08	11.02	10.86
Primary Metal Industries..	511.90	593.98	545.53	527.79	36.1	41.8	38.8	43.8	14.18	14.21	14.06	12.05
Nondurable Goods.....	333.96	328.30	326.11	335.23	36.3	36.6	37.1	38.8	9.20	8.97	8.79	8.64
Food & Kindred Products...	334.62	324.70	299.70	312.84	39.0	38.2	37.0	39.6	8.58	8.50	8.10	7.90
MINING.....	549.10	537.66	528.64	546.19	41.1	41.2	41.3	43.8	13.36	13.05	12.80	12.47
Metal Mining.....	551.46	510.84	520.76	563.37	39.0	39.6	40.4	42.2	14.14	12.90	12.89	13.35
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	515.79	521.15	584.25	549.33	33.8	35.0	37.5	34.9	15.26	14.89	15.58	15.74
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	542.88	475.49	454.12	411.60	41.6	41.6	39.8	39.2	13.05	11.43	11.41	10.50
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	410.03	444.83	443.74	406.21	39.2	39.4	39.2	40.5	10.46	11.29	11.32	10.03
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	193.92	193.58	196.38	197.19	30.3	30.2	30.4	31.5	6.40	6.41	6.46	6.26
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	204.86	199.08	213.84	196.35	34.2	33.8	36.0	35.0	5.99	5.89	5.94	5.61
SERVICES.....	211.73	208.06	210.24	194.22	31.0	31.1	31.1	30.3	6.83	6.69	6.76	6.41

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950;Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Year-to-Date 1983	1982
STATE OF MONTANA	394	495	441	6507	6393
GREAT FALLS SMSA	33	31	38	443	394
BILLINGS SMSA	67	63	65	946	843
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	36	67	43	949	1080
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	20	33	30	379	403
Beaverhead	4	11	3	75	68
Deer Lodge	6	3	2	52	38
Granite	1	1	1	13	20
Madison	5	3	4	42	47
Powell	1	3	5	36	31
Silver Bow	3	12	15	161	199
BOZEMAN LMA	35	40	36	580	519
Gallatin	25	29	28	433	414
Meagher	0	2	1	26	18
Park	10	9	7	121	87
GLASGOW LMA	13	21	15	224	210
Daniels	1	0	1	14	15
Phillips	4	3	1	29	35
Roosevelt	2	6	5	84	67
Sheridan	3	3	4	36	47
Valley	3	9	4	61	46
GLENDIVE LMA	13	16	12	190	307
Dawson	7	8	5	88	95
Garfield	1	0	1	10	8
McCone	1	0	2	17	12
Prairie	1	0	1	5	12
Richland	2	7	3	66	177
Wibaux	1	1	0	4	3
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	8	9	15	137	141
Big Horn	3	1	2	43	41
Carbon	4	5	6	67	56
Stillwater	1	3	4	35	31
Sweet Grass	0	0	3	12	13

AREAS	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Year-to-Date 1983	1982
HAVRE LMA	7	12	8	138	155
Blaine	4	0	1	25	23
Hill	3	11	5	101	111
Liberty	0	1	2	12	21
HELENA LMA	26	23	40	429	393
Broadwater	1	0	1	27	32
Jefferson	1	2	6	33	25
Lewis and Clark	24	21	33	369	336
KALISPELL LMA	51	69	51	757	726
Flathead	37	57	33	511	405
Lake	3	5	7	109	133
Lincoln	11	7	11	137	138
LEWISTOWN LMA	9	8	7	135	119
Fergus	2	3	2	70	59
Golden Valley	0	1	0	4	4
Judith Basin	1	2	2	17	14
Musselshell	6	2	2	33	30
Petroleum	0	0	0	1	0
Wheatland	0	0	1	10	12
MILES CITY LMA	6	14	10	169	168
Carter	0	0	0	7	7
Custer	3	4	5	65	55
Fallon	1	2	2	18	32
Powder River	2	0	3	18	12
Rosebud	0	7	0	53	60
Treasure	0	1	0	8	2
MISSOULA LMA	50	72	60	782	710
Mineral	3	3	2	33	19
Missoula	36	49	38	507	498
Ravalli	7	16	14	169	145
Sanders	4	4	6	63	48
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	23	17	11	242	225
Chouteau	4	2	0	37	45
Glacier	6	10	1	62	61
Pondera	4	1	3	42	41
Teton	1	2	3	37	34
Toole	8	2	4	64	42

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1983	1982	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	59,245	57,830	1,415	2.5%
Continued Claims	585,400	634,364	-48,964	-7.7%
Number of Benefit Payments	536,266	569,917	-33,651	-6.0%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$63,843,308	$64,243,609	-$400,301	-0.6%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$121.20	$122.03	-$0.83	-0.7%

MONTHLY

	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	5,924	4,591	4,090	110	1.9%
Continued Claims1/	53,361	33,342	31,264	-763	-1.4%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	46,649	35,098	24,953	-3,349	-6.7%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$5,183,637	$4,136,857	$3,036,206	-$1,525,704	-22.7%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$127.07	$123.34	$121.29	-$20.40	-13.8%
Trust Fund Balance	$4,581,592*	$9,116,106*	$7,948,781*	-$3,289,629	-40.3%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Includes Loan from Federal Government for Total of $8,556,388.

TABLE VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	DECEMBER 1983		NOVEMBER 1983		OCTOBER 1983	
	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	326	36,732	243	23,848	113	11,531
BIGHORN	415	49,024	318	35,227	248	26,931
BLAINE	259	28,240	248	24,901	179	16,854
BROADWATER	162	17,866	131	15,569	74	7,668
CARBON	380	47,585	251	30,566	151	17,393
CARTER	13	1,776	23	2,933	13	1,398
CASCADE	3,821	438,014	3,155	335,850	2,486	263,552
CHOUTEAU	62	6,661	53	5,404	74	6,015
CUSTER	539	65,764	312	36,280	230	25,764
DANIELS	51	5,360	20	1,905	18	1,727
DAWSON	509	60,187	418	46,922	381	40,420
DEER LODGE	1,063	147,654	1,169	159,852	925	125,490
FALLON	118	13,267	90	8,485	75	7,166
FERGUS	435	50,853	291	30,109	152	13,803
FLATHEAD	2,784	287,926	2,262	230,281	1,571	158,230
GALLATIN	2,241	222,686	1,648	161,352	1,115	109,565
GARFIELD	4	362	3	199	4	264
GLACIER	841	83,853	766	77,228	543	53,817
GOLDEN VALLEY	19	1,821	20	1,676	12	927
GRANITE	97	13,346	66	9,491	58	7,242
HILL	601	66,830	543	60,812	346	36,213
JEFFERSON	353	44,691	308	39,354	249	32,430
JUDITH BASIN	53	6,421	44	4,531	39	3,405
LAKE	721	77,225	662	70,284	399	41,921
LEWIS & CLARK	2,196	247,538	1,917	211,874	1,351	148,352
LIBERTY	31	3,537	17	2,037	12	1,374
LINCOLN	1,049	113,664	840	93,409	408	41,828
MCCONE	33	3,537	35	3,968	23	2,578
MADISON	197	23,151	134	15,603	73	8,763
MEAGHER	243	31,767	173	20,185	106	13,506
MINERAL	273	29,666	163	17,927	83	7,086
MISSOULA	3,195	332,392	2,529	256,133	1,820	184,110
MUSSELSHELL	139	17,275	138	16,747	118	13,711
PARK	735	69,328	617	55,610	329	29,609
PETROLEUM	8	1,246	0	0	0	0
PHILLIPS	296	41,567	139	18,073	105	10,792
PONDERA	245	24,541	182	18,068	137	12,165
POWDER RIVER	71	7,635	33	3,581	23	2,845
POWELL	350	34,268	245	26,107	180	19,464
PRAIRIE	57	8,449	33	4,151	21	2,557
RAVALLI	1,283	139,830	893	95,520	639	67,178
RICHLAND	485	60,749	409	52,100	330	41,595
ROOSEVELT	428	49,728	354	41,795	317	36,331
ROSEBUD	1,195	166,136	897	124,679	618	85,576
SANDERS	650	76,295	367	40,747	266	31,097
SHERIDAN	84	10,195	69	8,626	89	10,676
SILVER BOW	3,022	399,059	3,322	444,562	2,647	355,588
STILLWATER	208	25,621	147	18,153	119	13,499
SWEET GRASS	66	6,955	28	2,818	11	1,016
TETON	168	18,934	66	7,497	59	5,640
TOOLE	232	28,216	164	20,009	120	13,656
TREASURE	20	2,969	10	1,338	3	474
VALLEY	381	41,096	262	25,469	187	18,960
WHEATLAND	60	8,831	71	9,644	50	6,576
WIBAUX	24	2,835	46	5,159	45	4,414
YELLOWSTONE	7,216	880,496	5,984	715,597	3,578	385,348
INTRASTATE	40,531	1,922,427	33,342	3,930,543	23,337	2,845,183
INTERSTATE	2,188	261,210	1,756	206,314	1,616	191,024
TOTAL	42,649	$5,183,637	35,098	$4,136,857	24,953	$3,036,206

TABLE IX

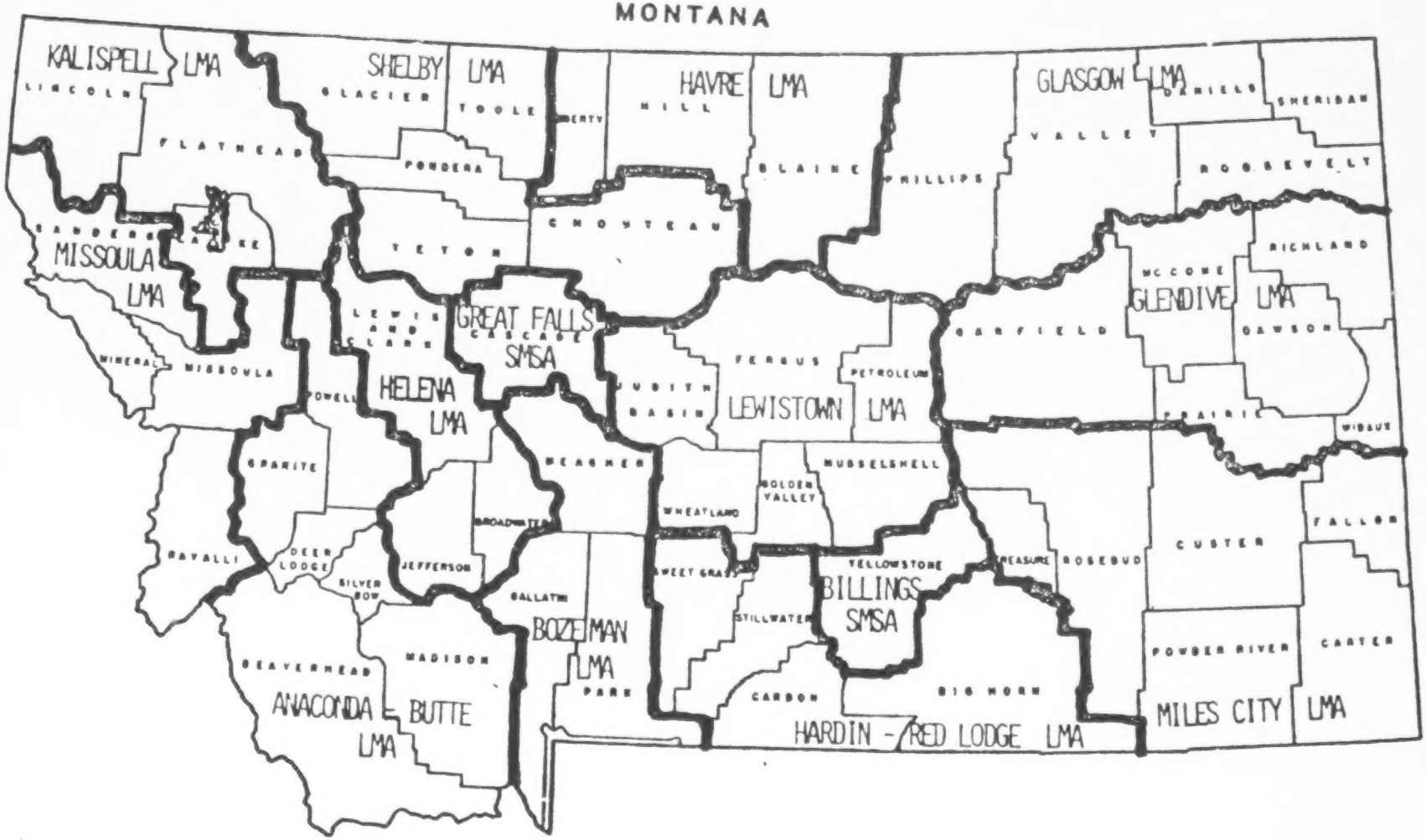
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	JANUARY 1983 THUR DECEMBER 1983 COUNT	AMOUNT	JANUARY 1982 THUR DECEMBER 1982 COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	3,603	363,061	4,275	466,139
BIGHORN	5,406	605,121	6,216	634,904
BLAINE	3,362	341,945	3,639	372,249
BROADWATER	2,191	258,111	2,289	271,286
CARBON	3,602	430,997	3,962	426,245
CARTER	302	33,908	260	27,116
CASCADE	47,467	5,062,218	45,319	4,621,319
CHOUTEAU	1,340	140,408	1,378	143,383
CUSTER	5,225	579,706	5,050	524,512
DANIELS	592	67,652	484	52,776
DAWSON	10,898	1,273,420	7,668	922,931
DEER LODGE	12,238	1,561,945	11,613	1,346,441
FALLON	1,895	218,171	1,037	118,747
FERGUS	5,612	576,848	6,487	677,365
FLATHEAD	38,886	4,335,581	53,561	5,912,845
GALLATIN	26,590	2,729,533	28,335	2,796,657
GARFIELD	240	24,546	187	17,443
GLACIER	9,171	909,392	8,988	891,755
GOLDEN VALLEY	313	41,766	309	37,062
GRANITE	1,646	202,855	1,998	227,387
HILL	8,844	958,154	9,561	951,694
JEFFERSON	4,801	615,325	5,715	648,885
JUDITH BASIN	631	61,274	603	63,120
LAKE	8,652	876,840	13,253	1,283,573
LEWIS & CLARK	27,631	3,120,556	28,429	3,049,405
LIBERTY	434	49,828	656	74,009
LINCOLN	15,617	1,757,158	26,407	3,130,891
MCCONE	456	50,144	528	60,509
MADISON	2,477	286,277	2,457	262,888
MEAGHER	2,267	275,810	1,580	169,334
MINERAL	4,068	491,305	7,837	968,760
MISSOULA	41,524	4,287,890	56,658	5,874,961
MUSSELSHELL	2,822	349,947	3,010	378,365
PARK	7,416	685,682	8,238	803,321
PETROLEUM	121	11,288	92	9,035
PHILLIPS	3,341	395,294	3,313	386,429
PONDERA	2,753	282,788	2,609	250,449
POWDER RIVER	869	106,831	327	39,459
POWELL	3,896	442,320	6,006	672,641
PRAIRIE	503	64,895	448	53,373
RAVALLI	14,001	1,480,666	17,526	1,828,393
RICHLAND	12,568	1,593,590	9,518	1,179,320
ROOSEVELT	6,081	685,446	5,523	592,990
ROSEBUD	10,806	1,414,348	5,872	664,435
SANDERS	7,023	821,448	11,781	1,366,451
SHERIDAN	2,602	331,300	2,094	270,115
SILVER BOW	38,892	4,811,723	37,824	4,303,386
STILLWATER	3,698	436,469	3,307	376,177
SWEET GRASS	712	73,735	855	85,803
TETON	1,850	206,304	2,240	240,453
TOOLE	2,785	333,972	2,991	352,972
TREASURE	311	42,228	273	33,615
VALLEY	5,239	572,560	5,574	578,544
WHEATLAND	840	103,636	817	84,520
WIBAUX	998	122,010	822	101,294
YELLOWSTONE	77,193	8,838,083	66,284	7,285,836
INTRASTATE	505,530	60,091,928	544,183	60,778,362
INTERSTATE	26,736	3,367,309	25,734	3,811,579
TOTAL	532,266	63,459,237	569,917	64,589,941

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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The Montana State Employment Services Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

750 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $.34 per copy, for a total cost of $253.70 which includes $163.70 for printing and $90.00 for distribution.

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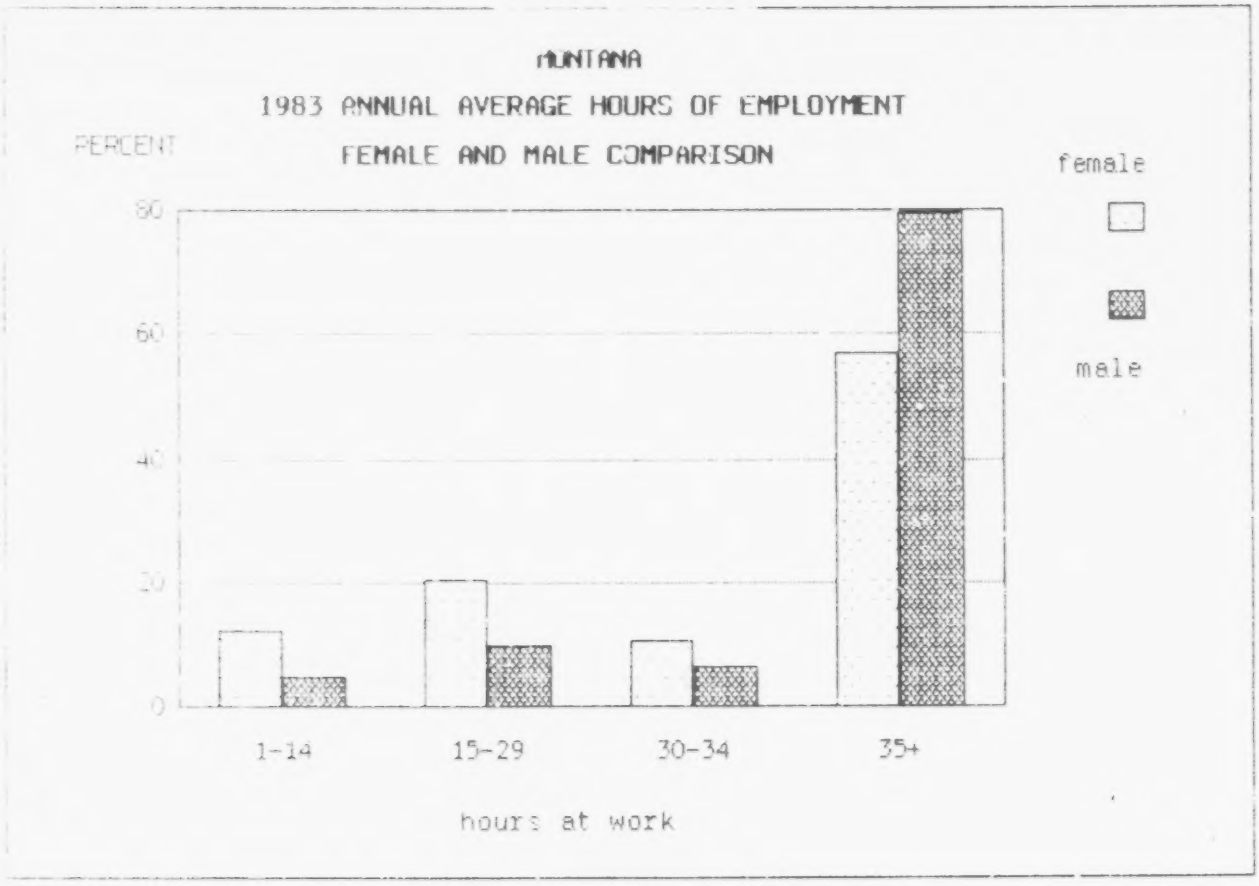
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report
1st Quarter 1984



(Graph explained on inside cover)

JOB SERVICE

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Butte, MT 59703
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Dillon, MT 59725
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Glasgow, MT 59230
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Glendive, MT 59330
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WOLF POINT
122 Second Ave. S.
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

The employment characteristics of Montana workers in 1983 indicates that male workers are more prevalent in full-time occupations and female employees dominate the part-time labor force. Combining male and female working hours results in 70 percent of Montana employment being full-time (35+ hours). Individually, nearly 80 percent of the male jobs were full-time and only 57 percent of female workers had full-time employment. Two out of five female employees are working part-time with the 15-29 hours cluster being utilized the most.

The information for this graph was obtained from the Current Population Survey (collected by the Bureau of Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics).

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

1ST. Qtr. 1984

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David E. Wanzenreid, Commissioner

All Labor Force statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding.

Volume 14 - Number 1
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, define as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The SMSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

11. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA).

12. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	APR. 1984 Forecast	MAR. 1984 Prelim	FEB. 1984 Revised	MAR. 1983 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	402.0	397.7	390.3	389.7
Employment	367.2	359.1	351.6	348.4
Unemployment	34.8	38.6	38.7	41.3
Unemployment Rate	8.7%	9.7%	9.9%	10.6%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In the first quarter of 1984, Montana's economy continues with a slow recovery. At the end of the first quarter, the unemployment rate was nearly one percent less than one year ago. In comparison, Montana's 8.8 percent unemployment rate for 1983 ranked twenty-seventh nationally, which is one higher position than 1982's ranking.

Moderate economic growth is expected to further reduce the unemployment rate to about 7.5 percent in 1984. Historically, this would place 1984's unemployment rate less than either 1982 or 1983, but higher than any other year since 1958.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment improved by about three thousand personnel in March over last March. Manufacturing netted an overall increase of 200, reflecting the additional 600 people in durable goods but a decrease of 400 workers in nondurable goods. Lumber and woods and aluminum manufacturing were responsible for much of the improved employment, while the food products industries employed significantly fewer than a year ago. A labor dispute in the petroleum products industry started January 14 at a refinery near Billings. About 175 union workers are idled and production is being continued by management personnel.

Mining employment is still suffering from the copper mine closure in Butte and the statewide decline in oil and gas exploration. Increased demand for sand and gravel has heightened employment in quarry mining and gold and silver mines have increased production and expansion plans.

Other than the 900 jobs affected by layoffs in the last year at Colstrip's power plants 2 to 3, construction employment figures remained on a par with last year. Increased numbers of building permits in major Montana cities and planned highway construction projects indicate a strong year for construction workers.

Transportation, communication, and public utility employment had little overall change from a year ago. The railroad employment showed

somewhat of a decrease caused by their centralization process as well as slack in rail traffic. Colstrip's power plant three went on line but created little employment change.

Trade suffered a decrease of 300 employment during the year. Food merchandising stores were the major job losers. Auto dealers did have an improved employment from February to March this year.

Finance, insurance, and real estate noted an employment increase of 300 from March '83 to March '84. Improvement in real estate activity can be credited for much of the upward swing.

In service employment, an expansion of 2300 jobs occurred over the last year and an employment increase by 1000 between February and March 1984. The majority of the new jobs involved the hotel and motel industry. A temporary plateau has plagued the normally steady growth in needed hospital personnel. Change in government funded programs have influenced some hospitals to lay off employees or place expansion on hold. Society consistently demanded good health care and all indications are that the future will again show growth in health care jobs.

The U.S. Department of Commerce released the states' per-capita personal income for 1983; Montana's position remained the same as 1982's ranking of thirty-seventh. Montana's $9,999 per-capita personal income is 14 percent less than the national average. The last time Montana's income was close to par with the national average occurred in 1973.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

Great Falls' economy appears to be stabilizing even though more workers are being laid off. The Great Falls and central Montana region reaped $23.5 million more in fiscal year 1983 than the year before from Malmstrom Air Force Base, according to an economic impact report on the base. More than $60 million in real estate was sold during 1983, up more than 42 percent over the previous year. The first quarter of 1984 continued the dramatic pace established in 1983 with 280 home sales. This figure is 40% better than the same time period last year. Cost of an average home increased by nearly 4 percent in the first quarter comparisons.

Shakeup in the food merchandising business occurred in the first quarter. Four stores were closed in early March with two stores linked to the opening of another new acre size store. Another large food merchandising store plans to close its west side location and move to 10th Avenue South. Approximately 90 workers were affected by the store closures. Another major layoff of 33 hospital workers occurred in March. Patient level decline was the main factor for both medical and nonmedical job decline.

Numerous construction projects are planned for this year. The new heating plant at Malmstrom AFB employs 100 workers now and peak employment will be about 200. The $32 million project is to be completed by the fall of 1985. Major expansion will start on a motel complex, a nonprofit health organization building, and a museum.

Topping the first quarter building permits was a $3.25 million medical clinic building. Government funds will be spent on a 100 stall horse barn at the fairgrounds and numerous highway and bridge projects in the area.

Twelve workers have been hired to operate the new prison pre-release center that will house up to 25 inmates. This is the second pre-release center established in the state. Also a new drug, alcohol treatment center opened in March. A peak employment staff of 24 will maintain the 32-bed, inpatient facility.

BILLINGS SMSA

Construction projects may help lead Billings to a stronger economy. The Billings SMSA accounts for about 50 percent of the construction dollars in the state. Leading the major projects are a $3 million retail mall, a $12-15 million 18-story office building, and a $7 million motel and convention center expansion.

Several building projects are planned but will need community support. Bond issues estimated at $30 million to build a third high school, two more elementary schools and another gymnasium will be put to a vote on June 5. Also a bond issue to build a new city jail at a cost of $10.2 will be voted on at the same time. A final drive to raise $3 million for hospital expansion has started with $1.2 million already pledged. Several nursing and retirement homes are in the planning stage or certification phase.

In the food products manufacturing, there is good news and bad news. The good news is a return to production of two meat packing plants, although both the wages and employment levels will be lower than before. Bad news comes from a sugar beet processing plant. A local sugar beet plant was able to obtain only one-eighth the normal acreage of sugar beets under contract. Complete closure of the plant was considered, but current plans are to process the contracted sugar beets with a very small staff of workers. Peak seasonal work at the sugar plant in the past was around 400-450 employees.

The shrinking housing market caused a pre-fabricated home manufacturer to completely close down. Peak employment was up to 250 workers in 1978 with a production of 15 homes a week. In December, 100 employees were laid off for what was hoped to be a temporary shutdown, but in March the facility was put up for sale.

A nationwide oil and gas investment firm will close its Billings office by August 1 and eliminate 42 more local jobs. Over 500 jobs will be lost nationwide by the phase down.

A labor dispute that started January 14 is still unsettled between an oil refinery and union members. About 175 workers are waiting for a contract settlement before returning to work. One of the primary issues to be settled is the concern of incidental work. The company wants workers to be allowed to perform duties outside their craft when the work is incidental to a task they are already doing. In another labor dispute about 37 steelworkers returned to their job in January after a 2½ month long labor dispute with a steel fabrication company.

Results of a survey on employment outlook indicate Billings employers have greater hiring intentions than national average. Overall, 37 percent of the area employers plan to hire additional workers in the second quarter. Only 7 percent expect staff reduction, and 56 percent plan no change in staff levels.

MISSOULA - KALISPELL - SHELBY LMA

Another lumber mill near Darby reopened in March and will run double shifts with about 45 workers. The Forest Service stated that timber harvesting in the Bitterroot National Forest appears to be returning to normal levels. Board feet production in the national forest was up 170 percent in 1983 over 1982.

Oil and gas exploration is drawing further interest in the overthrust belt that crosses many western Montana counties. Several drilling projects are under way in areas that have never been explored before. Siesmic work is on going or permission is being requested for some national forest land and Indian reservation property.

Developers of a gold and silver mine, which is located about 20 miles south of Kalispell, want to operate both open pit and underground mining. The mine could employ between 80 and 100 workers for 30 years. The State Department of lands is reviewing the project for approval.

Manufacturing activities had some improvements from a metal fabricating plant in Polson and an office and home wood products manufacturer in Missoula. Twenty-five new workers were added to the wood products firm under a new training program. A declining market for vermiculite created job loss for 44 workers in Libby. Starting in April the mine will operate only during odd-numbered weeks while the mill will be operating during even number weeks.

Building permits in Kalispell have set a record pace in the first quarter. The valuation this year is almost $3.2 million compared to $582,000 last year. Whitefish and Columbia Falls show minimal building permit activity in the first quarter. Contracts worth $20 million will be awarded in May to build a 500-kilowatt powerline between the Missoula and Idaho border.

Promoters of a ski development want to create a ski resort that will be among the largest in the northwestern United States. The near Libby location could create 200 full-time positions and as many part-time jobs. The National Forest Service will need to approve the ski resort's proposal.

BUTTE - ANACONDA - HELENA LMA

Two relatively new manufacturing firms have dramatically increased their sales and employment in three years. A boot manufacturer in Anaconda started with 18 workers in 1981 and now relies on 42 employees in their expansion thus far. An additional 30 workers may be added this year to produce their handmade boots. In Lincoln, a dried beef snack product has moved from state market to regional to national market. A

new 1,600 square foot facility is a major part of their half million dollar expansion program.

In Helena commercial building has tripled what it was at this time last year. Residential construction has more than doubled. Leading the major projects are the Lewis and Clark County justice building, shopping mall expansion, and a new Department of Natural Resource facility. Soon to be started is a $6 million 150 room motel complex that will employ about 100 workers. A new art center is planned at Carroll College as well as an office building near the Capitol.

Butte's building permits indicate rather flat activity. Anaconda Company is remodeling one building to move the headquarters into and then will sell their current headquarters building. A $2.7 million grain subterminal is planned for Butte. Several surrounding grain elevators are objecting to the subterminal mainly because of the low cost construction funding.

A plastic manufacturer in Anaconda has closed down and will be auctioned off. A restaurant and retail lumber yard have closed their business in Helena.

About nine acres of land and five buildings in Butte industrial park have been turned over to Montana Tech to expand its research base. School officials noted that new technology must be found in order to keep Montana's mineral industry competitive.

BOZEMAN - LEWISTOWN LMA

Groundbreak should begin by June 1 on a new Bozeman hospital with a construction cost of $10 million. The FAA has approved a $720,000 grant to fund improvement at Gallatin Airport. A resolution by the Board of Regents will allow Montana State University to sell bonds worth $4.2 million to fund housing for married students.

The head of the state Health Department has rejected the private outpatient surgical center proposed by a group of Bozeman doctors. Further appeals in the certification process are expected.

In the Lewistown LMA the biggest economic concern is railroad service to many of the smaller communities. The railroad company plans to remove service and local and state government are objecting to the withdrawal of rail service. A grain elevator company wants to build a 52 car loading facility at Moore. This $1.5 million facility is dependent upon what happens with railroad service in the area.

A food merchandising store closed down in Lewistown and laid off twenty employees with a few days notice. The store will open again under new ownership.

HAVRE - GLASGOW LMA

Military facilities have been approved for the Havre area. A permanent strategic training range complex will be built north of Havre.

The operations facility and housing for 74 military personnel will be completed in late 1985. Also a 15,000 square foot facility will be built in 1985 for the National Guard, and the facility will be available for community use.

About 23 jobs will be lost from a grocery store closure. The owners felt Havre has been over-stored since the economy took a turn downward.

Fort Belknap was granted approval to institute the twentieth tribally controlled community college. The newly designed Fort Belknap College is one of six tribal colleges in Montana.

In Glasgow an engineering firm was hired to move forward on the preliminary phase of the Fort Peck to Glasgow water pipeline project. The total project will cost about $500,000.

In Poplar A & S Tribal Industries has announced that they have been awarded two contracts totaling $4.1 million for making medical chest. Potential sales for 1984 is now increased to $18 million and employment is up to 330 workers.

MILES CITY - GLENDIVE LMA

For many eastern Montana counties, the water situation for farmers and ranchers in the area is at a critical stage. A late April snow storm aided in moisture but destroyed much of the livestock in the Broadus area. In 1983 precipitation was 45 percent below normal.

A coal gasification plant has added at least two years to their start up plans. Construction on the $3 billion plant would not be until 1990 and production in 1993. Current oversupply of gas along with the Montana facility siting act and water supply problems are the major factors setting the project back.

Leading the construction work this summer will be highway repair work. Construction has started on a $2.8 million bridge north of Fairview that will improve travel between Montana and North Dakota.

A revolution in the local sugar beet industry may be in the works if new research into starting beet seedlings in greenhouses and transplanting them into fields is successful.

The number of drilling rigs active in the Williston Basin continues to fluctuate, but the rig count does appear to be greater than last spring. Another Montana state oil and gas lease sale will take place June 5 and much of the land is in the eastern counties.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1984		1983		1982	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	305.2	302.7	293.1	292.1	282.5	282.1
February	306.6	303.3	293.2	292.3	283.4	282.9
March	307.3	303.3	293.4	293.0	283.1	282.5
April			295.5	294.9	284.3	283.7
May			297.1	296.3	287.1	286.5
June			298.1	297.2	290.6	290.1
July			299.3	298.2	292.2	291.8
August			300.3	299.5	292.8	292.4
September			301.8	300.8	293.3	292.8
October			302.6	301.3	294.1	293.6
November			303.1	301.4	293.6	293.2
December			303.5	301.5	292.4	292.0
Dec-to-Dec %			3.8%	3.3%	3.9%	3.9%
AVERAGE:			298.4	297.4	289.1	288.6
Ann Avg %			3.2%	3.0%	6.1%	6.0%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1982
All Items	307.3	306.6	305.2	293.4	281.3
Food & Beverages	294.3	294.2	291.6	283.2	275.6
Housing	331.5	331.0	329.2	318.6	306.7
Apparel & Upkeep	198.8	196.2	196.4	194.5	191.1
Transportation	306.9	305.8	306.0	287.4	285.1
Medical Care	374.5	373.2	369.5	352.3	318.8
Entertainment	251.7	251.5	249.9	244.6	232.8
Other Goods & Services	302.1	301.5	300.6	281.9	252.2

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Current Population Survey Data

Residence Data

TABLE I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Manage -ment Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	U.S.	
1982								
January	367.3	333.5	313.7	19.8	33.8	9.2%	9.4%	*
February	371.5	334.1	312.6	21.5	37.4	10.1%	9.6%	*
March	380.3	342.6	316.7	25.9	37.7	9.9%	9.5%	*
April	389.7	355.1	323.3	31.8	34.5	8.9%	9.2%	*
May	398.2	365.4	332.6	32.8	32.8	8.2%	9.1%	.8
June	408.7	373.4	336.1	37.3	35.3	8.6%	9.8%	*
July	410.4	376.2	336.2	40.0	34.1	8.3%	9.8%	*
August	412.3	380.0	337.2	42.8	32.3	7.8%	9.6%	*
September	400.4	371.6	338.3	33.3	28.8	7.2%	9.7%	*
October	397.3	366.1	337.8	28.3	31.2	7.9%	9.9%	*
November	392.3	357.9	333.5	24.4	34.4	8.8%	10.4%	*
December	387.6	352.0	331.0	21.0	35.7	9.2%	10.5%	*
Avg.	393.0	359.0	329.1	29.9	34.0	8.6%	9.7%	*
1983								
January	380.5	338.2	318.9	19.3	42.3	11.1%	11.4%	*
February	382.4	339.4	318.4	21.0	43.0	11.2%	11.3%	*
March	389.7	348.4	323.2	25.2	41.3	10.6%	10.8%	*
April	395.2	356.9	325.9	31.0	38.2	9.7%	10.0%	*
May	395.7	361.2	329.2	32.0	34.5	8.7%	9.8%	*
June	409.8	374.5	338.1	36.4	35.4	8.6%	10.2%	*
July	405.8	370.8	331.8	39.0	35.0	8.6%	9.4%	*
August	406.3	374.0	332.3	41.7	32.3	8.0%	9.2%	1.6
September	394.6	367.7	335.2	32.5	26.9	6.8%	8.8%	.1
October	393.2	365.9	338.2	27.7	27.3	6.9%	8.4%	.1
November	389.4	358.5	334.7	23.8	31.0	8.0%	8.1%	.2
December	385.3	352.5	332.0	20.5	32.8	8.5%	8.0%	.2
Avg.	394.0	359.0	329.8	29.2	35.0	8.8%	9.6%	*
1984								
January	390.1	349.4	308.7	18.8	40.7	10.4%	8.8%	.3
February	390.3	351.6	312.9	20.5	38.7	9.9%	8.4%	.3
March	397.7	359.1	320.5	24.6	38.6	9.7%	8.1%	.3
April	402.0	367.2	336.9	30.3	34.8	8.7%	7.6%	.3
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1983 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Current month is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

TABLE II

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Net Changes to March 1984 from: Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	397.7	390.3	390.0	7.4	8.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	359.1	351.6	349.4	7.5	10.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	24.6	20.5	18.8	4.1	-0.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	38.6	38.7	40.7	-2.1	-2.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	9.7%	9.9%	10.4%	-0.2	-0.9
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	8.2%	8.1%	8.8%	-1.2	-1.1
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	269.1	266.5	266.1	2.6	2.9
Manufacturing	20.2	19.9	20.2	.3	.2
Mining	6.4	6.4	6.4	0	-.7
Contract Construction	9.9	10.2	10.4	-.3	-.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	19.9	19.9	19.8	0	0
Trade	69.5	69.3	70.2	.2	-.3
Wholesale Trade	16.9	16.9	16.9	0	.4
Retail Trade	52.6	52.5	53.2	.1	-.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13.0	13.0	13.0	0	.3
Services	58.7	57.7	57.2	1.0	2.3
Government	71.5	70.0	69.0	1.5	2.2
Federal Government	12.1	11.7	11.9	.4	-.1
State and Local Government	59.4	58.4	57.2	1.0	2.3

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III

Montana Labor Market Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984
STATEWIDE	397.7	390.0	390.1	359.1	351.6	349.4	38.6	38.7	40.7	9.7%	9.9%	10.4%
Great Falls SMSA	34.0	33.6	33.6	31.0	30.6	30.3	3.1	3.0	3.4	9.1%	9.1%	10.0%
Billings SMSA	60.5	60.6	60.6	54.9	54.7	54.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	9.4%	9.7%	9.7%
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:												
Western District 3/	209.9	205.6	206.0	188.4	184.4	183.5	21.5	21.3	22.5	10.3%	10.3%	10.9%
Eastern District	187.8	184.7	184.1	170.8	167.2	165.9	17.0	17.9	18.2	9.1%	9.5%	9.9%
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS:												
Rural CEP	67.8	66.5	67.1	61.3	59.8	59.7	6.5	6.7	7.4	9.6%	10.0%	11.0%
Balance of State	329.9	323.8	323.0	297.8	291.8	289.7	32.1	32.0	33.3	9.7%	9.9%	10.3%
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.3	33.5	33.6	30.4	29.6	29.2	3.8	3.9	4.4	11.2%	11.7%	13.0%
BOZEMAN	30.6	29.8	29.6	28.1	27.3	26.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	7.9%	8.4%	8.9%
GLASGOW	17.8	17.4	17.3	16.3	15.8	15.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	8.3%	9.3%	9.7%
GLENDIVE	15.8	15.6	15.6	14.3	14.1	14.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	9.2%	9.6%	9.5%
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.0	11.5	11.2	1.3	.5	1.3	9.8%	9.8%	10.6%
HAVRE	12.9	12.4	12.5	11.8	11.2	11.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	8.9%	9.5%	11.2%
HELENA	32.2	31.8	32.2	29.7	29.2	29.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	7.7%	8.1%	8.8%
KALISPELL	44.1	43.8	43.8	38.5	38.6	38.5	5.6	5.2	5.4	12.7%	11.8%	12.2%
LEWISTOWN	11.2	10.6	10.5	10.2	9.6	9.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	9.1%	9.4%	10.6%
MILES CITY	19.4	18.8	18.8	17.6	17.1	17.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	9.0%	9.3%	9.5%
MISSOULA	54.1	52.7	52.6	48.4	47.1	46.8	5.7	5.5	5.7	10.6%	10.5%	10.9%
SHELBY-CUT BANK	17.6	16.9	16.9	16.0	15.3	15.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	9.3%	9.7%	10.1%

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on map on inside back cover.
2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.
3/ Western congressional district includes the LMI's of: Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County. Rural CEP includes the LMA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Helena, plus Mergher County.

TABLE IV-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA MARCH 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	397718	359134	38584	9.7
CASCADE	34045	30956	3089	9.1
YELLOWSTONE	60533	54872	5661	9.4
BEAVERHEAD	4495	4205	290	6.5
BIG HORN	5078	4624	454	8.9
BLAINE	3252	2897	355	10.9
BROADWATER	2061	1882	179	8.7
CARBON	4189	3766	423	10.1
CARTER	824	790	34	4.1
CHOUTEAU	2932	2796	136	4.6
CUSTER	6403	5925	478	7.5
DANIELS	1363	1291	72	5.3
DAWSON	5906	5345	561	9.5
DEER LODGE	4642	3976	666	14.3
FALLON	2310	2201	109	4.7
FERGUS	6067	5521	546	9.0
FLATHEAD	26281	23207	3074	11.7
GALLATIN	23500	21961	1539	6.5
GARFIELD	882	866	16	1.8
GLACIER	5562	4744	818	14.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	403	358	45	11.2
GRANITE	1161	1033	128	11.0
HILL	8527	7801	726	8.5
JEFFERSON	3351	2999	352	10.5
JUDITH BASIN	1143	1015	128	11.2
LAKE	9009	8191	818	9.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	26769	24812	1957	7.3
LIBERTY	1129	1063	66	5.8
LINCOLN	8828	7136	1692	19.2
MC CONE	1317	1232	85	6.5
MADISON	2503	2219	284	11.3
MEAGHER	1348	1145	203	15.1
MINERAL	2337	1971	366	15.7
MISSOULA	38025	34809	3216	8.5
MUSSELSHELL	2102	1897	205	9.8
PARK	5717	5041	676	11.8
PETROLEUM	294	276	18	6.1
PHILLIPS	3051	2797	254	8.3
PONDERA	3674	3395	279	7.6
POWDER RIVER	1384	1256	128	9.2
POWELL	4209	3828	381	9.1
PRAIRIE	806	728	78	9.7
RAVALLI	9425	7938	1487	15.8
RICHLAND	6101	5489	612	10.0
ROOSEVELT	5881	5427	454	7.7
ROSEBUD	7915	6961	954	12.1
SANDERS	4313	3665	648	15.0
SHERIDAN	2997	2758	239	8.0
SILVER BOW	17279	15189	2090	12.1
STILLWATER	2503	2175	328	13.1
SWEET GRASS	1523	1420	103	6.8
TETON	2675	2505	170	6.4
TOOLE	2741	2510	231	8.4
TREASURE	514	471	43	8.4
VALLEY	4475	4014	461	10.3
WHEATLAND	1192	1119	73	6.1
WIBAUX	772	666	106	13.7

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA FEBRUARY 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	390331	351645	38686	9.9
CASCADE	33601	30552	3049	9.1
YELLOWSTONE	60600	54749	5851	9.7
BEAVERHEAD	4217	3900	317	7.5
BIG HORN	4936	4450	486	9.8
BLAINE	3143	2790	353	11.2
BROADWATER	1981	1803	178	9.0
CARBON	4078	3636	442	10.8
CARTER	771	718	53	6.9
CHOUTEAU	2737	2600	137	5.0
CUSTER	6290	5764	526	8.4
DANIELS	1338	1248	90	6.7
DAWSON	5805	5244	561	9.7
DEER LODGE	4518	3838	680	15.1
FALLON	2201	2109	92	4.2
FERGUS	5720	5228	492	8.6
FLATHEAD	26048	23235	2813	10.8
GALLATIN	23035	21397	1638	7.1
GARFIELD	853	818	35	4.1
GLACIER	5496	4679	817	14.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	379	325	54	14.2
GRANITE	1114	1004	110	9.9
HILL	8229	7453	776	9.4
JEFFERSON	3490	3149	341	9.8
JUDITH BASIN	1041	924	117	11.2
LAKE	8820	7881	939	10.6
LEWIS AND CLARK	26298	24251	2047	7.8
LIBERTY	1040	993	47	4.5
LINCOLN	8918	7503	1415	15.9
MC CONE	1212	1143	69	5.7
MADISON	2306	2061	245	10.6
MEAGHER	1231	1049	182	14.8
MINERAL	2102	1777	325	15.5
MISSOULA	37423	34252	3171	8.5
MUSSELSHELL	2098	1848	250	11.9
PARK	5487	4807	680	12.4
PETROLEUM	271	254	17	6.3
PHILLIPS	2885	2593	292	10.1
PONDERA	3481	3231	250	7.2
POWDER RIVER	1288	1195	93	7.2
POWELL	4157	3804	353	8.5
PRAIRIE	744	672	72	9.7
RAVALLI	9002	7529	1473	16.4
RICHLAND	6272	5600	672	10.7
ROOSEVELT	5929	5403	526	8.9
ROSEBUD	7811	6850	961	12.3
SANDERS	4156	3580	576	13.9
SHERIDAN	2905	2673	232	8.0
SILVER BOW	17172	14953	2219	12.9
STILLWATER	2443	2088	355	14.5
SWEET GRASS	1423	1328	95	6.7
TETON	2562	2366	196	7.7
TOOLE	2635	2387	248	9.4
TREASURE	483	447	36	7.5
VALLEY	4324	3843	481	11.1
WHEATLAND	1131	1063	68	6.0
WIBAUX	701	608	93	13.3

TABLE IV-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JANUARY 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	390059	349386	40673	10.4
CASCADE	33625	30264	3361	10.0
YELLOWSTONE	60572	54687	5885	9.7
BEAVERHEAD	4122	3776	346	8.4
BIG HORN	4839	4346	493	10.2
BLAINE	3134	2711	423	13.5
BROADWATER	2101	1842	259	12.3
CARBON	3935	3555	380	9.7
CARTER	722	687	35	4.8
CHOUTEAU	2711	2545	166	6.1
CUSTER	6239	5732	507	8.1
DANIELS	1358	1257	101	7.4
DAWSON	5803	5244	559	9.6
DEER LODGE	4595	3809	786	17.1
FALLON	2216	2097	119	5.4
FERGUS	5745	5104	641	11.2
FLATHEAD	26334	23201	3133	11.9
GALLATIN	22735	21099	1636	7.2
GARFIELD	806	792	14	1.7
GLACIER	5631	4790	841	14.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	336	304	32	9.5
GRANITE	1109	972	137	12.4
HILL	8333	7416	917	11.0
JEFFERSON	3755	3343	412	11.0
JUDITH BASIN	1044	888	156	14.9
LAKE	8641	7745	896	10.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	26368	24219	2149	8.2
LIBERTY	1013	957	56	5.5
LINCOLN	8855	7529	1326	15.0
MC CONE	1234	1104	130	10.5
MADISON	2215	1957	258	11.6
MEAGHER	1259	1056	203	16.1
MINERAL	2158	1804	354	16.4
MISSOULA	37390	34154	3236	8.7
MUSSELSHELL	1999	1816	183	9.2
PARK	5581	4775	806	14.4
PETROLEUM	255	238	17	6.7
PHILLIPS	2900	2537	363	12.5
PONDERA	3453	3174	279	8.1
POWDER RIVER	1297	1170	127	9.8
POWELL	4072	3675	397	9.7
PRAIRIE	749	659	90	12.0
RAVALLI	9020	7460	1560	17.3
RICHLAND	6313	5703	610	9.7
ROOSEVELT	5949	5395	554	9.3
ROSEBUD	7843	6877	966	12.3
SANDERS	4019	3428	591	14.7
SHERIDAN	2758	2602	156	5.7
SILVER BOW	17491	15031	2460	14.1
STILLWATER	2369	2033	336	14.2
SWEET GRASS	1412	1287	125	8.9
TETON	2527	2315	212	8.4
TOOLE	2548	2345	203	8.0
TREASURE	460	429	31	6.7
VALLEY	4324	3819	505	11.7
WHEATLAND	1135	1050	85	7.5
WIBAUX	652	582	70	10.7

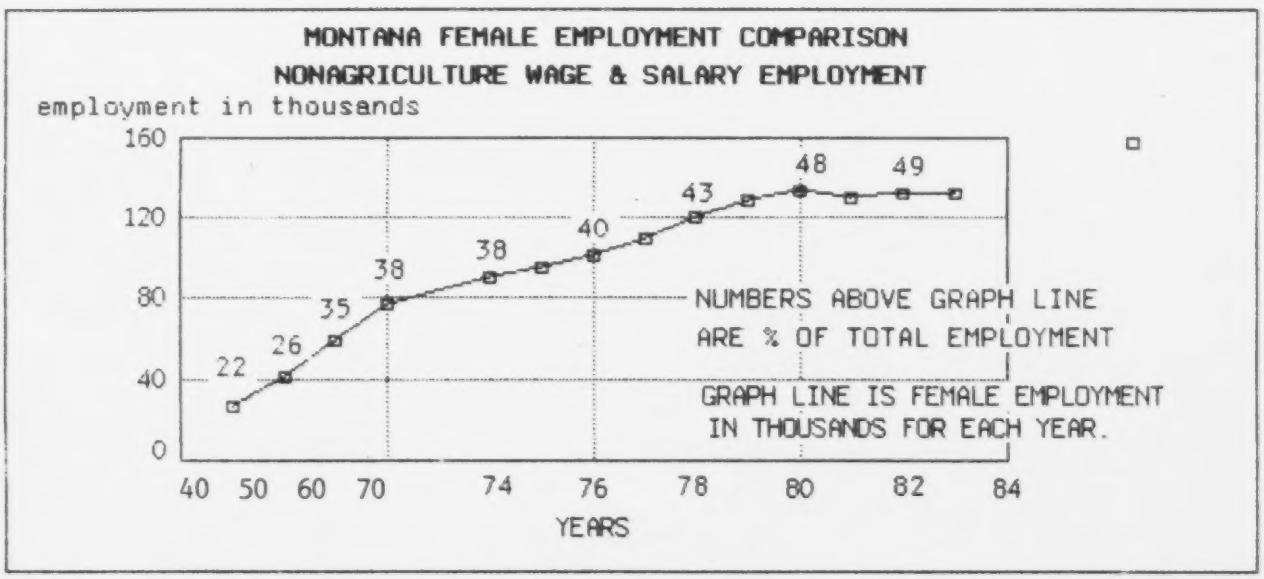
TABLE V

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)

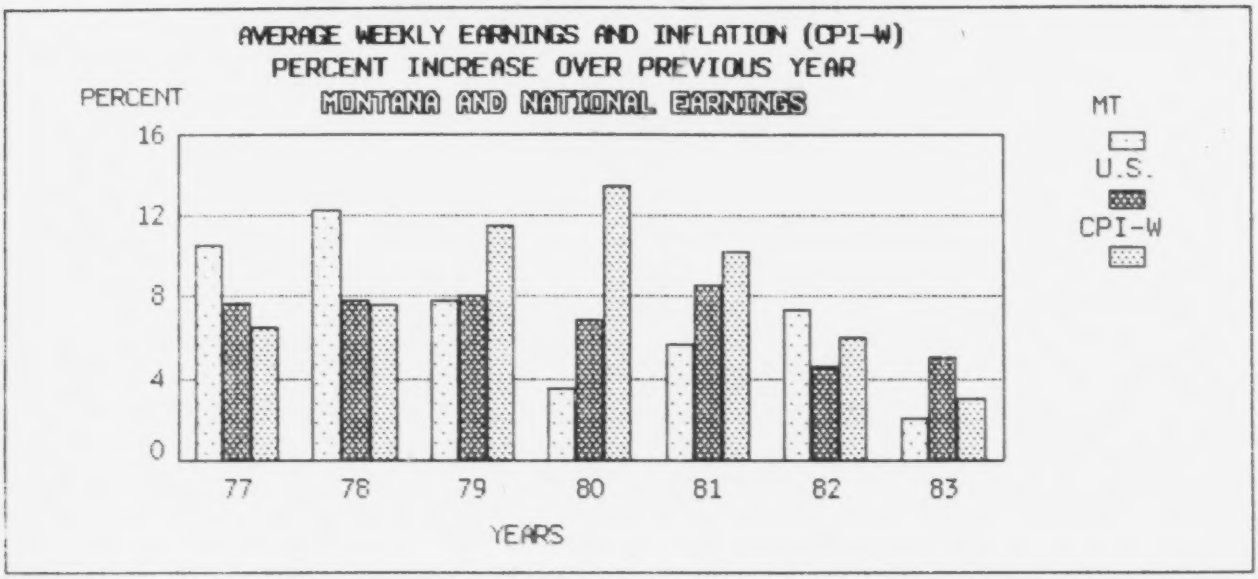
MAJOR INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT FEMALE OF TOTAL	
	Mar. 1/ 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1983
(Establishment Data)						
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	132.2	131.3	129.9	133.3	49%	50%
Manufacturing.....	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	13%	13%
Mining.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	5%	5%
Contract Construction.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	18%	20%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	21%	22%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	32.4	32.4	32.7	33.2	47%	46%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	61%	63%
Services.....	38.6	38.4	37.4	39.2	66%	70%
Government (Federal, State & Local)...	44.4	43.8	43.1	43.8	62%	62%

1/ Current month preliminary.
Revised to 1983 Benchmarks. Establishment series began January 1974.
Totals may not add due to rounding.



1940, 1950, 1960 and 1970 Employment from Census.

REAL SPENDABLE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



	Prelim. Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$264.71	$269.28	$ 274.07
Taxes Withheld 3/	38.85	40.51	41.79
Spendable Earnings	225.86	228.77	232.28
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	151.39	153.34	155.54
Real Spendable Earnings	74.47	75.43	76.74

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1984	1983	1982	1984	1983	1982
January	$274.07	$264.40	$255.84	$76.74	$77.57	$76.47
February	269.28	264.19	258.96	75.43	76.20	77.07
March	(P)264.71	264.99	258.82	(P)74.47	76.22	77.15
April		267.81	259.29		76.44	76.94
May		272.57	263.76		77.26	77.17
June		281.06	263.50		79.15	76.32
July		282.20	269.26		79.88	77.62
August		282.63	277.04		79.64	79.43
September		280.73	267.59		78.84	76.93
October		282.74	272.57		79.19	77.98
November		275.72	269.92		77.46	77.41
December		276.38	266.40		77.02	78.25

Average Weekly Earnings/Real Spendable Earnings

In the first quarter, average weekly earnings was 1.1% greater in 1984 than 1983. However, the taxes and especially the inflation rate managed to keep real spendable earnings at a 1.4% loss in the same time period.

- -

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions. (P) Data for current month preliminary.

TABLE VI

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Mar. 1983
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	$264.71	$269.28	$274.07	$264.99	32.6	33.0	33.1	33.0	8.12	8.16	8.28	8.03
MANUFACTURING.....	414.34	420.81	425.19	406.40	39.2	39.0	39.7	40.0	10.57	10.79	10.71	10.16
Durable Goods.....	446.87	452.47	454.15	338.24	41.3	40.8	41.1	41.5	10.82	11.09	11.05	10.56
Primary Metal Industries..	539.97	551.23	571.78	540.59	39.5	39.8	40.9	42.6	13.67	13.85	13.98	12.69
Nondurable Goods.....	333.24	338.58	352.47	343.36	33.9	34.2	36.3	37.0	9.83	9.90	9.71	9.28
Food & Kindred Products...	302.03	314.83	332.26	303.97	34.4	33.6	37.0	36.8	8.78	9.37	8.98	8.26
MINING.....	525.69	535.59	521.66	542.25	40.5	40.3	39.4	42.1	12.98	13.29	13.24	12.88
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	512.02	509.37	528.38	537.83	33.4	33.8	34.4	35.5	15.33	15.07	15.36	15.15
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	430.25	429.79	458.20	413.12	36.9	37.8	39.5	38.9	11.66	11.37	11.60	10.62
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	378.76	386.26	437.41	411.59	34.0	35.6	39.3	39.5	11.14	10.85	11.13	10.42
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	191.40	193.70	196.20	196.73	30.0	29.8	30.0	30.5	6.38	6.50	6.54	6.45
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	207.43	207.95	217.36	207.68	34.4	34.6	35.4	35.5	6.03	6.01	6.14	5.85
SERVICES.....	212.31	216.12	215.83	192.04	31.5	32.5	31.6	30.1	6.74	6.65	6.83	6.38

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA*

AREAS	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Year-to-Date 1984	1983
STATE OF MONTANA	458	410	299	1167	993
GREAT FALLS SMSA	37	30	35	102	68
BILLINGS SMSA	76	67	45	188	151
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	14	25	6	35	71
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	29	12	11	52	59
Beaverhead	7	3	5	15	13
Deer Lodge	2	1	1	4	7
Granite	0	0	0	0	3
Madison	5	1	1	7	1
Powell	3	1	1	5	4
Silver Bow	12	6	3	21	31
BOZEMAN LMA	49	43	30	122	104
Gallatin	34	34	21	89	79
Meagher	3	2	1	6	3
Park	12	7	8	27	22
GLASGOW LMA	21	17	9	47	37
Daniels	0	2	2	4	1
Phillips	8	1	2	11	5
Roosevelt	5	8	3	16	17
Sheridan	6	4	0	10	3
Valley	2	2	2	6	11
GLENDIVE LMA	10	9	7	26	29
Dawson	4	1	3	8	11
Garfield	1	1	0	2	1
McCone	1	2	1	4	2
Prairie	1	0	0	1	0
Richland	3	5	3	11	15
Wibaux	0	0	0	0	0
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	12	16	10	38	18
Big Horn	5	3	3	11	8
Carbon	3	6	3	12	4
Stillwater	1	5	4	10	2
Sweet Grass	3	2	0	5	4

AREAS	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Year-to-Date 1984	1983
HAVRE LMA	8	8	4	20	18
Blaine	2	4	1	7	4
Hill	6	4	3	13	13
Liberty	0	0	0	0	1
HELENA LMA	29	28	19	76	62
Broadwater	2	4	0	6	5
Jefferson	1	4	3	8	6
Lewis and Clark	26	20	16	62	56
KALISPELL LMA	74	44	51	169	132
Flathead	44	31	36	111	92
Lake	18	7	4	29	20
Lincoln	12	6	11	29	20
LEWISTOWN LMA	5	11	6	22	25
Fergus	3	8	5	16	19
Golden Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Judith Basin	0	0	1	1	4
Musselshell	2	3	0	5	3
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	0
Wheatland	0	0	0	0	2
MILES CITY LMA	15	11	14	40	39
Carter	0	0	0	0	3
Custer	8	5	9	22	15
Fallon	1	0	2	3	1
Powder River	1	0	1	2	6
Rosebud	4	6	2	12	13
Treasure	1	0	0	1	1
MISSOULA LMA	63	76	40	179	141
Mineral	0	1	3	4	5
Missoula	43	56	30	129	98
Ravalli	11	13	5	29	29
Sanders	9	6	2	17	9
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	16	13	12	41	33
Chouteau	4	1	2	7	6
Glacier	3	2	5	10	10
Pondera	5	4	0	9	9
Teton	1	3	2	6	7
Toole	3	3	3	9	1

*Change in series. The listing has been reduced to employers enrolling their business with the unemployment insurance compensation program. Dropped from the series was new corporations registered with the Secretary of State. Often a duplication of count occurred when a new corporation filed with the unemployment insurance compensation program.

The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total businesses.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1984	1983	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	15,635	18,940	-3,269	-17%
Continued Claims	177,924	202,435	-24,511	-12%
Number of Benefit Payments	164,776	186,346	-21,570	-12%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$20,395,687	$22,402,751	-$2,007,064	-9%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$127.50	$123.62	+$3.88	+3%

MONTHLY

	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	3,981	4,029	7,625	-613	-13%
Continued Claims1/	54,516	56,606	66,802	-18,838	-26%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	52,066	55,439	57,271	-19,987	-28%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$6,104,266	$6,665,630	$7,625,791	-$2,489,698	-29%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$128.10	$125.84	$128.58	+$5.30	+4%
Trust Fund Balance*	-$14,599,875	-$9,309,133	-$6,780,058	-$6,420,811	-79%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Does not include loans from Federal Government.

TABLE VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	MARCH 1984 COUNT	MARCH 1984 AMOUNT	FEBRUARY 1984 COUNT	FEBRUARY 1984 AMOUNT	JANUARY 1984 COUNT	JANUARY 1984 AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	384	43,253	501	58,675	421	48,496
BIGHORN	416	51,254	516	65,008	509	62,034
BLAINE	349	34,905	442	47,713	344	39,120
BROADWATER	180	20,667	234	27,337	245	26,331
CARBON	543	72,021	644	86,362	523	68,818
CARTER	12	1,394	17	2,474	14	1,907
CASCADE	4,051	447,339	4,807	545,593	4,962	581,249
CHOUTEAU	106	10,815	121	13,063	94	10,152
CUSTER	649	80,257	755	91,931	913	114,637
DANIELS	81	7,754	93	9,644	58	5,941
DAWSON	690	82,970	653	76,011	668	80,493
DEER LODGE	683	83,914	703	88,467	1,114	152,040
FALLON	132	14,650	154	17,307	158	18,133
FERGUS	592	64,000	649	71,090	778	91,693
FLATHEAD	4,113	463,058	3,788	420,740	3,708	402,400
GALLATIN	2,273	243,055	2,479	264,000	3,052	329,674
GARFIELD	12	1,953	7	1,110	8	1,129
GLACIER	919	87,377	1,096	105,497	993	99,882
GOLDEN VALLEY	21	3,058	25	3,537	23	2,928
GRANITE	123	13,977	156	19,089	159	20,533
HILL	860	96,732	984	109,510	990	115,674
JEFFERSON	410	52,527	499	61,812	455	57,682
JUDITH BASIN	79	9,834	113	14,087	86	10,856
LAKE	889	89,539	1,107	115,947	1,049	115,568
LEWIS & CLARK	2,294	258,825	2,810	317,149	3,157	364,240
LIBERTY	30	3,233	44	5,410	34	4,221
LINCOLN	2,482	311,551	1,614	177,643	1,597	176,248
MCCONE	71	6,909	87	7,723	48	5,041
MADISON	303	32,214	273	28,877	246	26,690
MEAGHER	244	31,650	285	35,449	282	35,247
MINERAL	569	67,004	543	60,115	514	58,425
MISSOULA	4,666	525,848	4,398	479,850	4,742	530,458
MUSSELSHELL	247	29,863	219	27,155	160	18,227
PARK	766	71,483	850	79,545	896	86,925
PETROLEUM	13	1,759	13	1,765	11	1,485
PHILLIPS	233	28,252	400	56,138	380	54,096
PONDERA	231	23,933	282	29,296	294	29,827
POWDER RIVER	84	9,192	114	12,653	82	9,250
POWELL	477	53,660	514	53,155	458	50,020
PRAIRIE	71	10,722	86	12,548	85	12,459
RAVALLI	1,830	214,346	2,019	232,238	2,071	237,043
RICHLAND	785	94,269	794	94,706	667	83,705
ROOSEVELT	428	45,438	476	50,736	416	47,155
ROSEBUD	1,359	193,445	1,608	227,637	1,455	206,716
SANDERS	963	115,862	748	82,476	723	83,556
SHERIDAN	181	21,522	165	19,917	156	18,626
SILVER BOW	2,234	267,232	2,515	299,417	3,271	413,305
STILLWATER	466	58,592	515	66,256	391	50,013
SWEET GRASS	72	7,568	116	12,300	95	10,004
TETON	156	18,308	211	23,003	226	24,983
TOOLE	268	28,394	307	35,422	307	35,422
TREASURE	34	4,727	33	4,369	18	2,399
VALLEY	501	57,182	597	67,446	621	70,830
WHEATLAND	80	8,327	105	12,141	88	12,760
WIBAUX	82	7,784	96	9,621	63	6,784
YELLOWSTONE	8,488	1,062,920	9,305	1,172,120	9,672	1,220,403
INTRASTATE	49,275	5,747,318	52,690	6,316,742	54,588	7,287,254
INTERSTATE	2,791	356,948	2,749	348,888	2,683	338,537
TOTAL	52,066	$6,104,266	55,439	$6,665,630	57,271	$7,625,791

TABLE IX

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	JANUARY 1984 THUR MARCH 1984 COUNT	AMOUNT	JANUARY 1983 THUR MARCH 1983 COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,306	150,424	1,522	155,938
BIGHORN	1,441	178,296	1,667	202,981
BLAINE	1,135	121,737	1,241	132,489
BROADWATER	659	74,335	1,024	126,081
CARBON	1,710	227,200	1,281	158,797
CARTER	43	5,775	121	16,045
CASCADE	13,820	1,574,181	15,688	1,757,401
CHOUTEAU	321	34,030	529	59,849
CUSTER	2,317	286,825	2,006	232,879
DANIELS	232	23,338	271	33,439
DAWSON	2,011	239,474	4,329	511,844
DEER LODGE	2,500	324,421	3,077	379,000
FALLON	444	50,090	713	85,862
FERGUS	2,019	226,783	2,614	281,341
FLATHEAD	11,609	1,268,199	15,362	1,735,253
GALLATIN	7,804	836,729	10,175	1,087,514
GARFIELD	27	4,192	98	11,009
GLACIER	3,008	292,756	2,449	229,058
GOLDEN VALLEY	69	9,523	153	22,222
GRANITE	438	53,599	742	96,056
HILL	2,834	321,916	3,137	350,910
JEFFERSON	1,364	172,021	1,700	212,725
JUDITH BASIN	278	34,777	239	22,452
LAKE	3,045	321,055	3,104	316,328
LEWIS & CLARK	8,261	940,214	9,579	1,105,997
LIBERTY	108	12,864	253	30,640
LINCOLN	5,693	665,442	6,048	696,396
MCCONE	206	19,673	208	23,277
MADISON	822	87,781	1,215	143,799
MEAGHER	811	101,346	1,039	130,134
MINERAL	1,626	185,543	2,493	329,428
MISSOULA	13,806	1,536,156	14,570	1,502,109
MUSSELSHELL	626	75,245	1,064	134,976
PARK	2,512	237,953	2,568	237,827
PETROLEUM	37	5,009	48	5,260
PHILLIPS	1,013	138,486	1,466	183,357
PONDERA	807	83,056	933	104,721
POWDER RIVER	280	31,095	286	36,799
POWELL	1,449	156,836	1,377	162,924
PRAIRIE	242	35,729	219	28,815
RAVALLI	5,920	683,627	5,169	541,814
RICHLAND	2,246	272,680	5,043	641,368
ROOSEVELT	1,320	143,329	1,853	213,214
ROSEBUD	4,422	627,798	3,013	402,810
SANDERS	2,434	281,894	3,076	382,673
SHERIDAN	502	60,065	985	132,125
SILVER BOW	8,020	979,954	9,523	1,139,558
STILLWATER	1,372	174,861	1,629	199,577
SWEET GRASS	283	29,873	280	31,200
TETON	593	66,294	831	94,118
TOOLE	882	99,237	870	112,135
TREASURE	85	11,495	106	14,302
VALLEY	1,719	195,458	2,153	251,965
WHEATLAND	273	33,228	355	42,553
WIBAUX	241	24,189	420	53,900
YELLOWSTONE	27,465	3,455,443	25,684	3,067,778
INTRASTATE	156,510	18,283,531	177,655	21,336,157
INTERSTATE	8,266	2,112,156	8,691	1,066,595
TOTAL	164,776	20,395,687	186,346	22,402,751

A N N U A L
T A B L E S
1981-1983

1983 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	394000	359000	35000	8.8
CASCADE	33147	30138	3009	9.1
YELLOWSTONE	59995	55249	4746	7.9
BEAVERHEAD	4684	4391	293	6.3
BIG HORN	5157	4711	446	8.6
BLAINE	3130	2836	294	9.4
BROADWATER	1815	1656	159	8.8
CARBON	3947	3654	293	7.4
CARTER	899	850	49	5.5
CHOUTEAU	3066	2925	141	4.6
CUSTER	6319	5914	405	6.4
DANIELS	1462	1394	68	4.7
DAWSON	6593	5919	674	10.2
DEER LODGE	4701	3983	718	15.3
FALLON	2343	2201	142	6.1
FERGUS	6135	5691	444	7.2
FLATHEAD	25645	22869	2776	10.8
GALLATIN	22981	21471	1510	6.6
GARFIELD	916	888	28	3.1
GLACIER	5938	5223	715	12.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	410	373	37	9.0
GRANITE	1198	1066	132	11.0
HILL	8727	8014	713	8.2
JEFFERSON	3357	3007	350	10.4
JUDITH BASIN	1216	1122	94	7.7
LAKE	8918	8184	734	8.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	26415	24514	1901	7.2
LIBERTY	1109	1067	42	3.8
LINCOLN	8198	7063	1135	13.8
MC CONE	1394	1337	57	4.1
MADISON	2680	2450	230	8.6
MEAGHER	1251	1110	141	11.3
MINERAL	2214	1869	345	15.6
MISSOULA	36324	33382	2942	8.1
MUSSELSHELL	2117	1909	208	9.8
PARK	5834	5210	624	10.7
PETROLEUM	317	294	23	7.3
PHILLIPS	3112	2849	263	8.5
PONDERA	3633	3413	220	6.1
POWDER RIVER	1414	1325	89	6.3
POWELL	3694	3404	290	7.9
PRAIRIE	856	802	54	6.3
RAVALLI	9013	7845	1168	13.0
RICHLAND	6985	6207	778	11.1
ROOSEVELT	6008	5481	527	8.8
ROSEBUD	7861	7150	711	9.0
SANDERS	4090	3560	530	13.0
SHERIDAN	3239	3022	217	6.7
SILVER BOW	17893	15651	2242	12.5
STILLWATER	2188	1945	243	11.1
SWEET GRASS	1457	1387	70	4.8
TETON	2690	2530	160	5.9
TOOLE	2586	2379	207	8.0
TREASURE	466	435	31	6.7
VALLEY	4390	3978	412	9.4
WHEATLAND	1128	1049	79	7.0
WIBAUX	748	657	91	12.2

1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	393000	359000	34000	8.6
CASCADE	33388	30580	2808	8.4
YELLOWSTONE	59659	55816	3843	6.4
BEAVERHEAD	4867	4574	293	6.0
BIG HORN	5510	5009	501	9.1
BLAINE	3058	2773	285	9.3
BROADWATER	1540	1386	154	10.0
CARBON	3719	3449	270	7.3
CARTER	916	883	33	3.6
CHOUTEAU	3097	2985	112	3.6
CUSTER	6239	5853	386	6.2
DANIELS	1579	1531	48	3.0
DAWSON	7159	6666	493	6.9
DEER LODGE	4523	3840	683	15.1
FALLON	2430	2334	96	4.0
FERGUS	6235	5749	486	7.8
FLATHEAD	24578	21398	3180	12.9
GALLATIN	22503	21083	1420	6.3
GARFIELD	907	883	24	2.6
GLACIER	5963	5261	702	11.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	414	381	33	8.0
GRANITE	1247	1100	147	11.8
HILL	9226	8518	708	7.7
JEFFERSON	2974	2665	309	10.4
JUDITH BASIN	1258	1184	74	5.9
LAKE	8829	7975	854	9.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	25852	23997	1855	7.2
LIBERTY	1100	1050	50	4.5
LINCOLN	7768	6260	1508	19.4
MC CONE	1467	1416	51	3.5
MADISON	2784	2589	195	7.0
MEAGHER	1151	1044	107	9.3
MINERAL	1844	1429	415	22.5
MISSOULA	35227	31979	3248	9.2
MUSSELSHELL	2163	1971	192	8.9
PARK	6217	5541	676	10.9
PETROLEUM	308	296	12	3.9
PHILLIPS	3049	2813	236	7.7
PONDERA	3632	3436	196	5.4
POWDER RIVER	1390	1346	44	3.2
POWELL	3508	3152	356	10.1
PRAIRIE	903	857	46	5.1
RAVALLI	8780	7495	1285	14.6
RICHLAND	7689	7100	589	7.7
ROOSEVELT	5872	5433	439	7.5
ROSEBUD	7483	7006	477	6.4
SANDERS	4052	3403	649	16.0
SHERIDAN	3559	3388	171	4.8
SILVER BOW	17864	15844	2020	11.3
STILLWATER	2407	2201	206	8.6
SWEET GRASS	1715	1636	79	4.6
TETON	3315	3138	177	5.3
TOOLE	2843	2655	188	6.6
TREASURE	461	437	24	5.2
VALLEY	4713	4305	408	8.7
WHEATLAND	1295	1202	93	7.2
WIBAUX	775	705	70	9.0

1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	384000	357000	27000	6.9
CASCADE	33868	31150	2718	8.0
YELLOWSTONE	56945	53890	3055	5.4
BEAVERHEAD	4558	4372	186	4.1
BIG HORN	5747	5219	528	9.2
BLAINE	3104	2829	275	8.9
BROADWATER	1484	1379	105	7.1
CARBON	3558	3395	163	4.6
CARTER	891	875	16	1.8
CHOUTEAU	3077	3012	65	2.1
CUSTER	6150	5850	300	4.9
DANIELS	1452	1420	32	2.2
DAWSON	6795	6580	215	3.2
DEER LODGE	4910	4070	840	17.1
FALLON	2413	2359	54	2.2
FERGUS	6247	5922	325	5.2
FLATHEAD	24066	21634	2432	10.1
GALLATIN	20959	19805	1154	5.5
GARFIELD	843	827	16	1.9
GLACIER	5900	5185	715	12.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	408	394	14	3.4
GRANITE	1187	1081	106	8.9
HILL	9128	8545	583	6.4
JEFFERSON	2561	2369	192	7.5
JUDITH BASIN	1203	1169	34	2.8
LAKE	8255	7599	656	7.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	25500	24028	1472	5.8
LIBERTY	1139	1100	39	3.4
LINCOLN	7548	6410	1138	15.1
MC CONE	1345	1319	26	1.9
MADISON	2583	2465	118	4.6
MEAGHER	1071	1001	70	6.5
MINERAL	1903	1663	240	12.6
MISSOULA	35441	32164	3277	9.2
MUSSELSHELL	2088	2028	60	2.9
PARK	5960	5465	495	8.3
PETROLEUM	309	300	9	2.9
PHILLIPS	2937	2797	140	4.8
PONDERA	3567	3449	118	3.3
POWDER RIVER	1329	1301	28	2.1
POWELL	3286	3012	274	8.3
PRAIRIE	883	842	41	4.6
RAVALLI	8395	7461	934	11.1
RICHLAND	7808	7626	182	2.3
ROOSEVELT	5439	5121	318	5.8
ROSEBUD	6112	5680	432	7.1
SANDERS	3994	3532	462	11.6
SHERIDAN	3587	3541	46	1.3
SILVER BOW	18350	16824	1526	8.3
STILLWATER	2335	2241	94	4.0
SWEET GRASS	1727	1668	59	3.4
TETON	3267	3160	107	3.3
TOOLE	3018	2911	107	3.5
TREASURE	445	433	12	2.7
VALLEY	4986	4667	319	6.4
WHEATLAND	1198	1146	52	4.3
WIBAUX	749	719	30	4.0

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1983

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	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE-PERSONS 1/	380.5	382.4	389.7	395.1	395.7	409.9	405.8	406.3	394.6	393.2	389.5	385.3	394.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	338.2	339.4	348.4	356.9	361.2	374.5	370.8	374.0	367.7	365.9	358.5	352.5	359.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	19.3	21.0	25.2	31.0	32.0	36.4	39.0	41.7	32.5	27.7	23.8	20.5	29.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	42.3	43.0	41.3	38.2	34.5	35.4	35.0	32.3	26.9	27.3	31.0	32.8	35.0
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 2/	11.1%	11.2%	10.6%	9.7%	8.7%	8.6%	8.6%	8.0%	6.8%	6.9%	8.0%	8.5%	8.8%
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	9.2%	9.1%	8.6%	9.0%	8.9%	8.4%	8.3%	8.4%	8.4%	8.8%
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	264.8	263.2	266.2	267.6	269.8	276.1	268.8	267.3	273.0	275.3	273.3	273.3	269.9
MANUFACTURING	20.6	20.7	20.0	20.3	20.3	21.1	21.3	21.4	21.3	21.8	21.1	20.7	20.9
DURABLE GOODS	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.6	11.6	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.4	11.9	12.0
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.0
33 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8
NON-DURABLE GOODS	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.3	8.7	8.8	8.9
20 FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.7
27 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
29 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
MINING	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.4	7.0
10 METAL MINING	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3
12 & 14 COAL AND NON-METAL MINING	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	10.7	10.0	10.8	11.3	12.3	14.0	14.7	15.1	14.9	14.0	13.5	11.9	12.8
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.5
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.1
17 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.2
TRANSPORATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.8	20.1	20.4	20.0	18.4	20.5	20.6	20.2	20.1	20.0
40 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1
41-47 TRANSPORTATION EXCEPT RAILROAD	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.7
48 & 49 COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	7.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	69.1	68.4	69.8	69.9	70.6	70.5	71.3	72.1	71.7	71.7	71.5	72.6	70.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	16.4	16.	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.4	16.8
RETAIL TRADE	52.7	52.1	53.3	53.1	53.9	53.7	54.3	55.0	54.7	54.6	54.4	55.2	53.9
53 & 56 GENERAL MERCHANDISE, APPAREL	8.0	7.6	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.4	9.2	8.2
54 FOOD STORES	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.8
55 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, SERVICE STATIONS	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7
58 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	19.6	19.7	20.5	20.8	21.1	20.7	20.9	21.0	20.9	20.9	20.5	20.5	20.6
52, 57, 59 BLDG. MAT., FURNITURE, MISC.	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.6	11.2	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	10.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.0	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.0
SERVICES	55.8	55.7	56.4	56.7	56.5	57.8	59.0	58.6	58.8	57.3	57.1	58.3	57.3
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.9	6.3
72 PERSONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
80 MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.2	21.0	21.1	21.1	20.9
OTHER SERVICES	26.9	26.8	27.2	27.9	27.5	27.7	28.3	27.8	28.2	27.2	27.1	27.7	27.5
GOVERNMENT	68.0	68.5	69.3	69.6	70.3	71.5	62.2	61.5	65.8	70.4	70.6	70.3	68.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	12.0	11.7	12.2	12.3	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.2	12.1	12.5
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.3	5.8	5.7	6.6	9.3	9.8	9.4	8.2
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.3
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.0	23.6	23.7	23.8	23.6	24.0	16.5	15.9	20.6	23.3	24.0	24.1	22.2
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.9	15.9	16.3	16.5	15.3	14.7	14.6	14.5	15.0

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS; INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS.

2/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS.

3/ 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU
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MONTANA

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	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE-PERSONS 1/	367.3	371.5	380.3	389.6	398.2	408.7	410.3	412.3	400.4	397.3	392.3	387.7	393.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	333.5	334.1	342.6	355.1	365.4	373.4	376.2	380.1	371.6	366.1	357.9	352.0	359.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	19.8	21.5	25.9	31.8	32.8	37.3	40.0	42.8	33.3	28.3	24.4	21.0	29.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.8	37.4	37.7	34.5	32.8	35.3	34.1	32.2	28.8	31.2	34.4	35.7	34.0
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	9.2%	10.1%	9.9%	8.9%	8.2%	8.6%	8.3%	7.8%	7.2%	7.9%	8.8%	9.2%	8.6%
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.5%	8.2%	8.8%	8.4%	8.6%	8.6%	8.7%	8.8%	8.7%	9.2%	9.2%	9.1%	8.6%
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	267.0	264.3	266.0	270.0	274.9	278.1	277.3	278.2	279.7	279.4	275.9	274.0	273.7
MANUFACTURING	20.3	19.0	18.5	19.5	20.0	20.8	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.9	21.2	20.7	20.6
DURABLE GOODS	11.3	10.3	10.0	10.9	11.4	12.1	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.5	12.0	11.5	11.7
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	6.7	5.9	5.6	6.4	6.9	7.4	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.2
33 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.5	9.2	9.2	8.9
20 FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7
27 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
29 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
MINING	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.2	9.3
10 METAL MINING	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
12 & 14 COAL AND NON-METAL MINING	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.5	4.8	4.7	4.4	5.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	9.8	9.5	10.1	11.4	12.8	14.2	15.4	16.2	16.4	16.2	15.0	13.5	13.4
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.2
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.5	5.9	5.1	5.4
17 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.7
TRANSPORATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	21.9	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.3	22.5	22.2	22.1	22.2	22.0	21.8	21.6	22.0
40 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.2
41-47 TRANSPORTATION EXCEPT RAILROAD	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.1
48 & 49 COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	69.6	68.7	70.0	70.9	72.4	73.7	73.8	74.4	73.7	72.0	71.8	72.1	71.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.5	17.3	17.2	16.9	16.7	17.2
RETAIL TRADE	52.6	51.8	52.9	53.7	55.1	56.3	56.3	56.9	56.4	54.8	54.8	55.4	54.7
53 & 56 GENERAL MERCHANDISE, APPAREL	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.5	9.0	8.0
54 FOOD STORES	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.0
55 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, SERVICE STATIONS	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9	8.8	7.0
58 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	19.2	19.2	20.1	20.7	21.5	22.1	22.1	22.6	22.1	20.9	20.5	20.2	20.9
52, 57, 59 BLDG. MAT., FURNITURE, MISC.	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.3	10.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8
SERVICES	54.6	54.6	55.1	55.8	55.9	57.2	58.2	58.1	57.9	56.1	55.6	56.1	56.3
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	7.6	8.0	8.1	7.6	6.4	5.8	5.9	6.7
72 PERSONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
80 MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.3	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.4
OTHER SERVICES	26.1	26.0	26.3	26.8	26.7	26.5	27.0	26.8	27.0	26.7	26.9	27.2	26.7
GOVERNMENT	67.3	67.5	67.6	68.2	69.6	67.3	63.5	63.3	66.0	69.7	69.5	69.1	67.4
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.8	13.6	14.6	14.5	14.3	13.4	12.9	12.5	13.1
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	6.6	6.0	5.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.0
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.1	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.0
LOCAL EDUCATION	22.8	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3	19.0	16.0	16.0	20.2	22.9	23.5	23.3	21.4
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.8	16.2	16.7	15.5	15.6	14.4	14.3	14.9

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CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE-PERSONS 1/	361.5	365.0	372.3	384.1	388.6	401.4	400.3	402.3	390.1	385.4	380.1	376.9	384.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	332.1	333.6	343.1	356.0	362.8	372.4	374.0	377.5	367.3	362.8	353.8	348.6	357.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	20.3	22.1	26.5	32.6	33.6	38.3	40.9	43.8	34.2	29.0	25.0	21.5	30.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.4	31.4	29.2	28.1	25.8	29.0	26.3	24.8	22.8	22.6	26.3	28.3	27.0
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 2/	8.1%	8.6%	7.8%	7.3%	6.6%	7.2%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.9%	6.9%	7.5%	6.9%
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.5%	6.9%	6.7%	6.8%	7.0%	7.1%	6.9%	7.1%	7.3%	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%	6.9%
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	274.8	273.1	276.2	280.8	284.1	287.6	285.7	286.9	287.0	286.2	281.3	278.5	281.8
MANUFACTURING	23.1	22.7	22.4	22.3	22.8	23.8	24.5	24.5	24.0	23.9	22.8	21.5	23.2
DURABLE GOODS	14.1	13.7	13.4	13.6	14.1	14.9	15.6	15.6	15.1	14.5	13.6	12.4	14.2
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	8.8	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.6	9.3	9.9	10.0	9.4	9.0	8.2	7.3	8.8
33 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4
NON-DURABLE GOODS	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.0
20 FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8
27 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
29 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
MINING	10.4	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.3	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.3	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.5
10 METAL MINING	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3
12 & 14 COAL AND NON-METAL MINING	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	10.9	9.9	10.8	12.2	13.0	14.2	15.8	15.8	15.3	15.5	14.1	12.5	13.3
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.7
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.3	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.7
17 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.4	4.9
TRANSPORATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.1	22.0	22.0	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.1	23.0	22.8	22.8	22.4	22.2	22.6
40 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.3	6.0
41-47 TRANSPORTATION EXCEPT RAILROAD	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1
48 & 49 COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	70.3	69.4	70.4	71.6	73.0	74.9	74.7	75.4	74.7	73.5	73.3	73.8	72.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	17.5	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.9
RETAIL TRADE	52.8	52.1	52.9	53.8	55.0	56.6	56.4	57.0	56.5	55.4	55.5	56.1	55.0
53 & 56 GENERAL MERCHANDISE, APPAREL	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.5	9.1	8.2
54 FOOD STORES	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.0
55 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, SERVICE STATIONS	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.4
58 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	18.9	19.0	19.6	20.0	20.8	21.9	21.4	21.8	21.4	20.9	20.6	20.2	20.5
52, 57, 59 BLDG. MAT., FURNITURE, MISC.	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.2	10.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.9	12.9
SERVICES	54.9	55.2	55.8	56.2	55.9	57.1	57.2	57.4	57.5	56.0	55.1	55.2	56.1
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.9	8.2	8.2	7.6	6.5	6.1	6.2	7.0
72 PERSONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
80 MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.4	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	19.4
OTHER SERVICES	27.5	27.6	27.8	27.7	27.3	27.3	26.8	26.7	27.4	26.9	26.4	26.3	27.2
GOVERNMENT	70.3	70.6	71.0	71.8	72.2	69.3	64.9	65.3	67.4	69.9	69.3	69.0	69.3
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.9	14.9	14.7	13.9	13.2	12.9	13.6
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	6.1	5.4	5.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	7.8
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.9	10.3	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.9	10.4
LOCAL EDUCATION	24.6	25.0	25.4	25.0	24.9	20.7	16.7	17.6	21.1	22.8	23.2	23.3	22.5
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.7	14.9	15.9	16.4	17.0	15.4	14.5	14.4	14.4	15.0

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS; INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS.

2/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS.

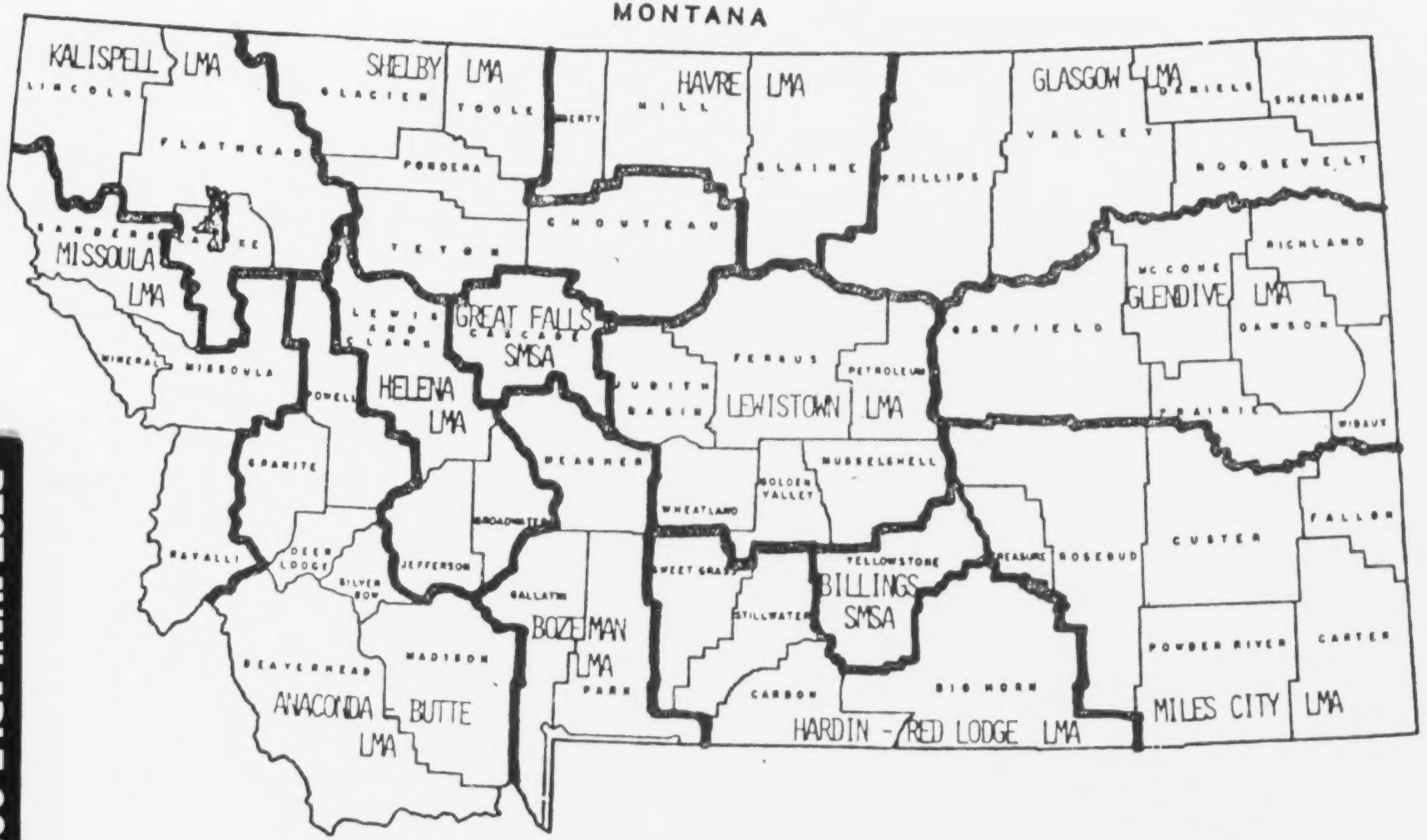
3/ 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION ESTABLISHMENT DATA

PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, BY:
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, HELENA, MONTANA
REVISED TO 1983 BENCHMARKS.

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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RESEARCH & ANALYSIS BUREAU
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P.O. BOX 1728
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The Montana State Employment Services Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

1000 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $.33 per copy, for a total cost of $324.94 which includes $204.94 for printing and $120.00 for distribution.

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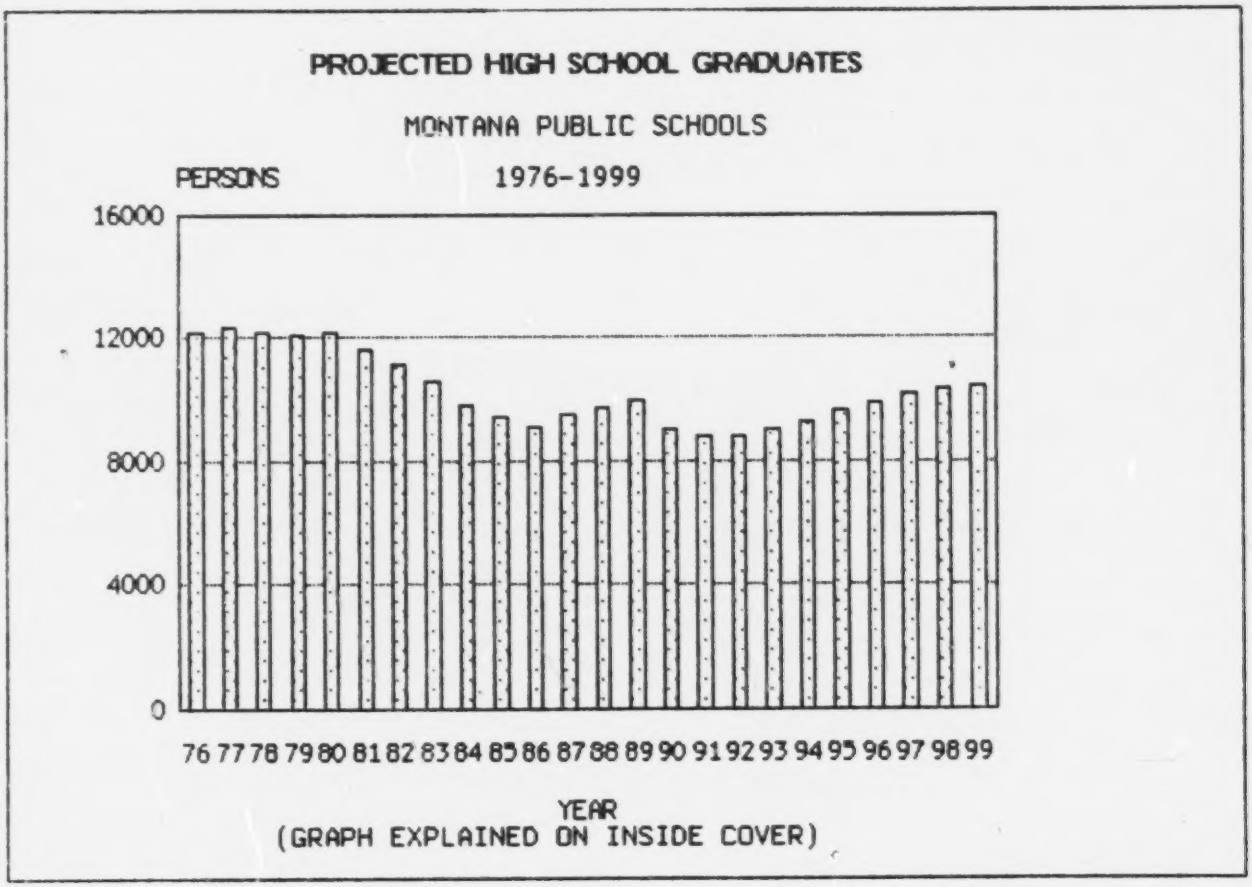
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report
2nd Quarter 1984



JOB SERVICE

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
P.O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA 59624

LOCAL OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
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Billings, MT 59101
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Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

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Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
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Butte, MT 59703
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Butte, MT 59701
(792-9115)

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Cut Bank, MT 59427
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Dillon, MT 59725
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Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

GLENDIVE
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Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
200 Highway 2 East
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

PROJECTED HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

The graph illustrates the expected overall decline in Montana high school graduates. The peak year is 1977 with 12,328 graduates and the low year is 1991 with 8,742 graduates. The forecast for Montana appears to be a larger percentage decline in graduates than the national average for the 1980's and about the same upward trend as the United States during the 1990's. The percentage change between 1981 graduates and 1986 graduates has Montana with a 22% decline and a nationwide decline of 14%. In comparing 1981 graduates with 1992 graduates, the percentage change shows -25% for Montana and -22% for the United States.

The information for this graph was obtained from the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education in Boulder, Colorado.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

2ND. Qtr. 1984

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David E. Wanzenried, Commissioner

All statistics for labor force employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate Federal funds and to determine eligibility for Federal assistance programs.

Volume 14 - Number 2
For more information contact:
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Helena, Montana 59624
(406) 444-2430

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State income, Federal income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The SMSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

10. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

11. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

12. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

13. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Montana Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	JUNE 1984 Prelim	MAY 1984 Revised	APRIL 1984 Revised	JUNE 1983 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	417.4	406.8	403.5	409.8
Employment	385.0	377.3	368.4	374.4
Unemployment	32.4	29.5	30.3	35.4
Unemployment Rate	7.8%	7.2%	8.7%	8.6%

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

STATEWIDE

In June, non-agriculture wage and salary employment gained about 1,700 workers over May's employment level. This gain is less than in the past few years but many of the seasonal education lay-offs occurred in June this year rather than in July. Industries having improved employment in June included construction, oil and gas exploration, retail trade, and services. Most of the added workers relate to seasonal patterns.

Plans for two more gold-silver mines were announced - one near Libby that would go under the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness and the other would be located north of Boulder with an open pit operation. The mine near Boulder is located in a long abandoned mining district while the proposed Noxon mine would be operated by a mining firm that has already established a similar underground mine in the area.

About 1.2 billion board feet of timber was cut on federal, state, and private land in Mountana last year, representing a 50 percent increase over 1982. More timber came off Montana's national forest land last year than at any time in the past decade. The Forest Service believes the future will hold a great dependency on national forest timber harvesting, even though harvesting from private lands is known to be cheaper than from federal lands.

Electric power plant construction at Colstrip has scheduled a nine month delay. Among the reasons given were cash-flow problems, power lines to the Pacific Northwest that won't be completed until late 1985, and power surplus. At least 300 workers will be layed off at the construction site. In a related electric power study, Bonneville Power Administration reduced the electric annual growth forecast to 2.25 percent through 1991, down from 2.57 percent forecast a year ago.

Registrations through June at the State's twelve major tourist attractions indicate tourism travel at the same level as last year. A statewide decline in Canadian visitors is being noticed because of the high discount rate to the Canadian money. Considering the tourist

volume remains as strong as last year with fewer Canadian visitors, this indicates that travelers from other states must be increasing or that more Montanans are vacationing in the state.

In June, a survey of Montanans indicated a slight drop in confidence of the nation's and state's economic recovery. The percentage of persons who are optimistic about the state's short-term economic prospects dropped 41 percent in June from 49 percent in December.

New auto registrations for the first six months of the year have also shown a decline with a four percent drop in new car registrations from 1983's figure. New truck registrations are down three percent for the same time period.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

A local firm that develops, manufactures, and sells video image processing equipment has been acquired by a major electronics firm. The Economic Growth Council (EGC) helped the local company in their start-up in 1978, and the recent procurement is one of the foremost goals of the Great Falls Economic Growth Council - to draw the financial capabilities and resources of a national organization to Great Falls.

The Great Falls foreign trade zone got its first tenant in April that will distribute Asian built motorcycles to dealers. Representatives made a recent trip to a Canadian trade fair that produced seven potential customers for the trade zone, and talks have started with two manufacturers in Lethbridge.

A total of about 60 jobs will be eliminated in seven Montana banks, with 20 of the reduction occurring in Great Falls. Employees affected by the change hold mostly clerical jobs but two or three officers in Great Falls will also lose their jobs when the banks consolidate much of its account operations to Billings.

The Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce launched a program to help visitors from Canada deal with the difference in currency values of their country and the United States. Over 70 businesses are offering a free gift, discounts, or free service to Canadian visitors that obtain a special card. Participating hotels and motels are offering discounts from 10 percent to 25 percent on rooms.

Now that a $14 million flood control dike has been completed in West Great Falls, city officials are able to approve building permits in the area. Also, city approved and moved into the financial stage of planning, is a 24-unit condominium located near Columbus hospital. Construction began on the $1.3 million addition to the C. M. Russell Museum. Several more highway construction contracts were awarded to Great Falls firms; however, most of the work is in the western part of the state.

BILINGS SMSA

The long-awaited Billings Heights annexation occurred in early July, increasing the city population by about 5,100. The growth was generated by the planned $9 million city sewer project for the Heights,

as annexation was required to receive city sewer service. The EPA will assist on some of the sewer lines cost.

Meat packing is expanding to the resumption of hog slaughtering of Montana pigs. This will be the only major consumption of live hogs in Montana, with 3,000 to 6,000 head a week being delivered.

In Billings and the metro area, housing building permits recorded in the first six momths of 1984 are at about the same pace as last year. Commercial development measured in value of permits indicates nearly $9.7 million through June, which is only $500,000 less than last year. Among the newly announced construction projects is a $2 million project to remodel a building that will be centered around the specific needs for the 1980's businesswomen. The ground floor will be occupied by an exclusive women's health club. School bonds were defeated in a June vote that included a $6.4 million bond for two new elementary schools and land purchase for a new high school.

A proposed $4.2 million office and 120-room motel complex at the edge of the airport was approved by the city council. Developers hope to start construction late in August. Two nursing home projects in Billings and Roundup were approved by the state officials. At the same time the state rejected two other competing applications for nursing homes. The Billings nursing home project to be built is an 80-bed addition that will cost $2.1 million.

The Beartooth Mountains near Red Lodge will be explored this summer by seismograph lines. Readings from sound waves will determine if underground geological formations contain the potential to hold oil and gas. Helicopters will do much of the equipment hauling.

MISSOULA - KALISPELL - SHELBY LMA

Market conditions for lumber mills products has weakened, resulting in some temporary lay offs and reduced hours. A major lumber mill near Libby has declined to a four day workweek. Other mills have closed down for several weeks to keep inventory from building up. The slack in activity is occurring during what is normally one of the busiest times of the year for lumber manufacturers.

A proposed ski resort near Libby has been rejected by the Forest Service. All the ski lifts and ski runs would be on national forest land. A ski resort near Whitefish is scheduling ski facilities and housing expansion this summer.

Motel and hotel development continues in nearly all the large cities in the region. In Kalispell a new resort and convention complex opened at the end of June.

In Polson, an electronics firm has been adding a few workers each week, and a metal fabricating plant added employees in June. A new company owned by the Blackfeet Tribe will begin manufacturing electronic components for a major computer firm. The company will start with three employees, but expects up to ten workers in six months. A log home builder in Hamilton has managed to add more workers as the orders increased.

Medical facilities lead the new construction, with a $10 million hospital in Missoula and a $300,000 outpatient surgical center for Kalispell. In Missoula, a 53-unit luxury townhouse development will complete nine units this summer. A new school is being constructed in St. Ignatius and a new bowling alley is under way in Whitefish.

An estimated 375 jobs will be created when a silver-copper mine opens in about five years near Noxon, which is close to Libby. Developers estimate it will require two and a half years of study by the State and Forest Service before a permit is issued for the mine. The construction phase could require an additional three years, using 300 construction workers. Once in production the mine will operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Near Cut Bank oil field activity is beginning to pick up somewhat and should continue through the summer. Activity along the mountain front has been increasing and plans for two new rig locations have been made.

BOZEMAN - LEWISTOWN LMA

A ski facility near Bozeman has plans for expansion. The proposal calls for moving the base lodge and other facilities; replacing or adding five chair lifts; and increasing parking and overnight housing. The expansion would make the ski area capable of serving 8,000 skiers daily.

Another proposal for Bozeman is to build a convention center - hotel. The developer is seeking approval for $8 million in industrial bonds for the five story complex. The project would be part of an unnamed national franchise. In Livingston, construction of a new 52-unit motel is expected to start in July or August. Construction has started on a new $14.45 million Bozeman hospital, with much of the work to be done by local firms and about 150 area residents.

The state of Montana and a major railroad company appear to be near signing an agreement to turn the Geraldine branch line and $8 million rehabilitation money over to area grain shippers. Also in the plan would be a $3 million Moore-Sipple line developed within three years.

HAVRE - GLASGOW LMA

Congress has approved $776,000 to build a new National Guard Armory in Havre. Some community utilization of the new facility is planned.

A major airplane manufacturer will use the runway facilities at the Glasgow Industrial Park. The former Air Force Base will be used to test new jet engines for several weeks by about 80 personnel.

A new chemical dependency treatment center construction began in June near the Glasgow hospital. When completed, the current treatment center at the Industrial Park will be closed down.

Seismograph testing for oil and gas in the surrounding area is increasing. One firm just brought in 15 trucks of equipment and crews into the Glasgow area.

A 71-room motel-convention center opened in Glasgow and can accommodate 300 people in meeting rooms. The complex was financed almost entirely by Valley County residents in a $1.8 million subscription drive.

BUTTE - HELENA LMA

Several major projects are scheduled to be started this summer. The state Board of Examiners awarded bids for a $7.4 million construction project at the state prison in Deer Lodge. The work will include a new administration building and two facilities to house high-security and maximum-security inmates. The completion of interstate 15 between Butte and Helena with the letting of nearly eight miles of construction for a record bid of $16.3 million. The 7.8 mile stretch represents the most difficult and costly sections of interstate construction in Montana. Construction will begin in August with completion scheduled for late 1986 or early 1987.

Excavation for a $2.8 million grain terminal has started in Butte, despite a suit filed to block the Federal Railway Administration from providing about $1.6 million for the facility. The new Butte Vo-Tech Center north of the Industrial Park is nearing completion and will be open this fall. Approval has been granted to build a 26-unit condominium in Butte.

Large scale mining is being considered in an open pit mine north of Boulder. It will take 1½ years between when initial work begins and when production begins, assuming all procedures go smoothly. Development would require 350 workers for nine months and operation of the mine would use 200 - 300 employees.

A company that handles telecommunications consulting, selling, servicing, and custom electronics integration plans to move most of its operations to Butte. Projected employment should be about 60 by end of 1985 and about 150 a year later. Many of the positions will be professional and technical staff. The company owner is a former Butte resident.

MILES CITY - GLENDIVE LMA

Eastern Montana counties continue to suffer from lack of moisture. This year all three agriculture groups - dryland crops farmers, livestock men, and sugar beet and other irrigation crop farmers - are being pressed hard to survive. Some ranchers are considering selling all their stock and starting over because pasture land is in poor condition and hay prices are getting expensive.

Oil and gas exploration has been more active in the Williston Basin this year than last year. About 20 rigs more than one year ago are drilling throughout the Basin. The Basin rig count was up to 97 at the end of June, with Montana exploration being nearly 40% of the total.

Reclamation at a proposed mine near Ashland probably will succeed, according to the final environmental-impact statement on the project that was reviewed by the Department of State Lands. A decision on whether to issue a permit for the mine will be made by the State Lands

Commissioner. If approved, construction at the mine is expected to start next year, and the mine would employ 560 people at full production.

Plans to build a synthetic fuel plant in eastern Montana have been cancelled, after ten years of planning and several millions of dollars spent on the project. Among the reasons noted for shelving the project are wanning government support for the synthetic fuels industry, water supply complications, and flat energy prices.

Facilities to aid B-52 bombers in training flights are scheduled for construction at a site near Forsyth. Nearly $7 million in contracts will be awarded in housing and operations centers for the 75 Air Force personnel. Also a temporary site will be set up near Scobey.

New Publication Available

Montana Annual Planning Information - 1985. This publication profiles Montana's economy and reviews economic activity during 1983 for Montana and the United States. Many of the annual employment and earnings tables for 1981 to 1983 are included. Population and labor force composition by age groups for 1985 is analyzed. Also, the county EEO aggregated occupation report is published in the appendix.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1984		1983		1982	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	305.2	302.7	293.1	292.1	282.5	282.1
February	306.6	303.3	293.2	292.3	283.4	282.9
March	307.3	303.3	293.4	293.0	283.1	282.5
April	308.8	304.1	295.5	294.9	284.3	283.7
May	309.7	305.4	297.1	296.3	287.1	286.5
June	310.7	306.2	298.1	297.2	290.6	290.1
July			299.3	298.2	292.2	291.8
August			300.3	299.5	292.8	292.4
September			301.8	300.8	293.3	292.8
October			302.6	301.3	294.1	293.6
November			303.1	301.4	293.6	293.2
December			303.5	301.5	292.4	292.0
Dec-to-Dec %			3.8%	3.3%	3.9%	3.9%
AVERAGE:			298.4	297.4	289.1	288.6
Ann Avg %			3.2%	3.0%	6.1%	6.0%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Jun. 1983	Jun. 1982
All Items	310.7	309.7	308.8	298.1	290.6
Food & Beverages	294.3	293.6	295.4	284.7	280.2
Housing	336.2	334.6	333.2	323.1	317.5
Apparel & Upkeep	197.4	198.9	199.2	195.6	190.8
Transportation	313.1	312.2	309.6	298.3	292.8
Medical Care	378.0	376.8	375.7	355.4	326.4
Entertainment	254.5	253.5	253.8	245.4	235.6
Other Goods & Services	304.4	303.2	302.8	284.5	255.8

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Current Population Survey Data

Residence Data

TABLE I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	U.S.	
1982								
January	367.3	333.5	313.7	19.8	33.8	9.2%	9.4%	*
February	371.5	334.1	312.6	21.5	37.4	10.1%	9.6%	*
March	380.3	342.6	316.7	25.9	37.7	9.9%	9.5%	*
April	389.6	355.1	323.3	31.8	34.5	8.9%	9.2%	*
May	398.2	365.4	332.6	32.8	32.8	8.2%	9.1%	.8
June	408.7	373.4	336.1	37.3	35.3	8.6%	9.8%	*
July	410.3	376.2	336.2	40.0	34.1	8.3%	9.8%	*
August	412.3	380.0	337.2	42.8	32.3	7.8%	9.6%	*
September	400.4	371.6	338.3	33.3	28.8	7.2%	9.7%	*
October	397.3	366.1	337.8	28.3	31.2	7.9%	9.9%	*
November	392.3	357.9	333.5	24.4	34.4	8.8%	10.4%	*
December	387.7	352.0	331.0	21.0	35.7	9.2%	10.5%	*
Avg.	393.0	359.0	329.1	29.9	34.0	8.6%	9.7%	*
1983								
January	380.5	338.2	318.9	19.3	42.3	11.1%	11.4%	*
February	382.4	339.4	318.4	21.0	43.0	11.2%	11.3%	*
March	389.7	348.4	323.2	25.2	41.3	10.6%	10.8%	*
April	395.1	356.9	325.9	31.0	38.2	9.7%	10.0%	*
May	395.7	361.2	329.2	32.0	34.5	8.7%	9.8%	*
June	409.9	374.5	338.1	36.4	35.4	8.6%	10.2%	*
July	405.8	370.8	331.8	39.0	35.0	8.6%	9.4%	*
August	406.3	374.0	332.3	41.7	32.3	8.0%	9.2%	1.6
September	394.6	367.7	335.2	32.5	26.9	6.8%	8.8%	.1
October	393.2	365.9	338.2	27.7	27.3	6.9%	8.4%	.1
November	389.5	358.5	334.7	23.8	31.0	8.0%	8.1%	.2
December	385.3	352.5	332.0	20.5	32.8	8.5%	8.0%	.2
Avg.	394.0	359.0	329.8	29.2	35.0	8.8%	9.6%	*
1984								
January	390.1	349.4	330.6	18.8	40.7	10.4%	8.8%	.3
February	390.3	351.6	331.1	20.5	38.7	9.9%	8.4%	.3
March	397.4	358.6	334.0	24.6	38.8	9.8%	8.1%	.3
April	403.5	368.4	338.1	30.3	35.1	8.7%	8.2%	.2
May	406.8	377.3	346.1	31.2	29.5	7.2%	7.6%	.2
June	417.4	385.0	349.5	35.5	32.4	7.8%	7.7%	.2
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1983 Benchmarks.
* Under 50. Most recent month is preliminary.

TABLE II

M O N T A N A

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Net Changes to June 1984 from: May 1984	Jun. 1983
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	417.4	406.8	403.5	10.6	7.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	385.0	377.3	368.4	7.7	10.5
Persons Employed in Agriculture	35.5	31.2	30.3	4.3	-0.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	32.4	29.5	35.1	2.9	-3.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	7.8%	7.2%	8.7%	0.6	-0.8
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	7.7%	7.6%	8.2%	0.1	-0.9
(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	275.9	274.2	269.9	1.7	-.2
Manufacturing	21.1	20.7	20.4	.4	0
Mining	6.9	6.1	6.3	.8	-.8
Contract Construction	13.3	12.1	11.3	1.2	-.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	20.5	20.4	20.2	.1	.1
Trade	71.6	70.2	69.9	1.4	1.1
Wholesale Trade	17.1	17.0	17.0	.1	.3
Retail Trade	54.5	53.2	52.9	1.3	.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13.1	12.9	12.9	.2	-.1
Services	60.7	60.0	58.4	.7	2.9
Government	68.7	71.7	70.5	-3.0	-2.8
Federal Government	13.0	12.6	12.1	.4	.2
State and Local Government	55.8	59.1	58.4	-3.3	-2.9

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III

Montana Labor Market Areas 1/

Civilian Labor Force

(In Thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate 2/		
	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984
STATEWIDE	417.4	406.8	403.5	385.0	377.3	368.4	32.4	29.5	35.1	7.8%	7.2%	8.7%
Great Falls SMSA	35.4	34.7	34.4	32.7	32.2	31.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	7.6%	7.3%	8.1%
Billings SMSA	60.7	59.9	61.1	55.9	55.5	56.0	4.8	4.4	5.1	7.9%	7.3%	8.3%
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:												
Western District 3/	220.8	215.1	212.6	202.9	198.7	192.6	17.9	16.4	20.0	8.1%	7.6%	9.4%
Eastern District	196.6	191.6	190.9	182.1	178.5	175.7	14.5	13.1	15.2	7.4%	6.8%	7.9%
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS:												
Rural CEP	69.2	69.1	68.1	63.3	63.9	62.2	5.9	5.2	5.9	8.5%	7.5%	8.6%
Balance of State	348.2	337.7	335.4	321.7	313.4	306.1	26.5	24.3	29.3	7.6%	7.2%	8.7%
ANACONDA-BUTTE	35.4	34.9	34.4	31.9	31.8	30.9	3.5	3.1	3.5	9.9%	8.8%	10.1%
BOZEMAN	31.9	31.0	30.8	30.0	29.1	28.4	1.9	1.9	2.4	6.0%	6.0%	7.7%
GLASGOW	19.3	18.7	18.4	18.2	17.6	17.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	5.8%	5.7%	7.2%
GLENDIVE	16.8	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.2	14.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	6.1%	6.5%	8.2%
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.3	13.6	13.3	13.0	12.5	12.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	8.8%	8.0%	8.8%
HAVRE	14.0	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.5	12.2	1.1	.9	1.0	8.1%	6.7%	7.8%
HELENA	32.2	32.8	32.3	30.0	30.8	30.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	6.9%	6.1%	6.8%
KALISPELL	47.2	45.3	44.9	43.1	41.1	39.6	4.1	4.2	5.3	8.8%	9.2%	11.8%
LEWISTOWN	12.4	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.1	10.8	.8	.6	.9	6.2%	5.5%	7.5%
MILES CITY	20.4	19.9	19.7	18.7	18.6	18.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	8.3%	6.7%	7.8%
MISSOULA	57.0	55.7	55.1	52.3	51.6	49.8	4.7	4.1	5.3	8.2%	7.4%	9.6%
SHELBY-CUT BANK	20.6	18.8	18.4	19.1	17.6	17.0	1.5	1.2	1.4	7.5%	6.5%	7.6%

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on map on inside back cover.
2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.
3/ Western congressional district includes the LMI's of: Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County. Rural CEP includes the LMA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Helena, plus Mergher County.

TABLE IV-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JUNE 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	417417	385013	32404	7.8
CASCADE	35344	32670	2674	7.6
YELLOWSTONE	60696	55907	4789	7.9
BEAVERHEAD	4807	4559	248	5.2
BIG HORN	5291	4738	553	10.5
BLAINE	3571	3219	352	9.9
BROADWATER	2362	2193	169	7.2
CARBON	4489	4137	352	7.8
CARTER	977	940	37	3.8
CHOUTEAU	3537	3438	99	2.8
CUSTER	6654	6291	363	5.5
DANIELS	1511	1457	54	3.6
DAWSON	6075	5720	355	5.8
DEER LODGE	4522	3913	609	13.5
FALLON	2371	2275	96	4.0
FERGUS	6496	6136	360	5.5
FLATHEAD	28463	26215	2248	7.9
GALLATIN	24290	23045	1245	5.1
GARFIELD	1009	975	34	3.4
GLACIER	6956	6094	862	12.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	462	430	32	6.9
GRANITE	1288	1174	114	8.9
HILL	9122	8400	722	7.9
JEFFERSON	3175	2881	294	9.3
JUDITH BASIN	1324	1247	77	5.8
LAKE	9919	9098	821	8.3
LEWIS AND CLARK	26662	24906	1756	6.6
LIBERTY	1285	1233	52	4.0
LINCOLN	8839	7766	1073	12.1
MC CONE	1501	1413	88	5.9
MADISON	2901	2703	198	6.8
MEAGHER	1581	1446	135	8.5
MINERAL	2994	2708	286	9.6
MISSOULA	39160	36436	2724	7.0
MUSSELSHELL	2303	2106	197	8.6
PARK	5999	5481	518	8.6
PETROLEUM	373	341	32	8.6
PHILLIPS	3453	3260	193	5.6
PONDERA	4081	3817	264	6.5
POWDER RIVER	1499	1443	56	3.7
POWELL	4296	3992	304	7.1
PRAIRIE	906	862	44	4.9
RAVALLI	10190	9086	1104	10.8
RICHLAND	6430	6012	418	6.5
ROOSEVELT	6251	5854	397	6.4
ROSEBUD	8231	7141	1090	13.2
SANDERS	4645	4096	549	11.8
SHERIDAN	3184	3066	118	3.7
SILVER BOW	17578	15550	2028	11.5
STILLWATER	2775	2504	271	9.8
SWEET GRASS	1741	1661	80	4.6
TETON	3030	2901	129	4.3
TOOLE	3014	2826	188	6.2
TREASURE	614	569	45	7.3
VALLEY	4963	4607	356	7.2
WHEATLAND	1373	1301	72	5.2
WIBAUX	854	774	80	9.4

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA MAY 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	406738	377264	29474	7.2
CASCADE	34732	32208	2524	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	59904	55514	4390	7.3
BEAVERHEAD	4629	4417	212	4.6
BIG HORN	4999	4641	358	7.2
BLAINE	3386	3119	267	7.9
BROADWATER	2242	2093	149	6.6
CARBON	4273	3893	380	8.9
CARTER	904	876	28	3.1
CHOUTEAU	3337	3254	83	2.5
CUSTER	6691	6341	350	5.2
DANIELS	1429	1384	45	3.1
DAWSON	5963	5566	397	6.7
DEER LODGE	4629	4070	559	12.1
FALLON	2279	2177	102	4.5
FERGUS	6281	5938	343	5.5
FLATHEAD	27162	24848	2314	8.5
GALLATIN	23761	22513	1248	5.3
GARFIELD	971	956	15	1.5
GLACIER	5997	5270	727	12.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	434	406	28	6.5
GRANITE	1236	1126	110	8.9
HILL	8847	8258	589	6.7
JEFFERSON	3231	2958	273	8.4
JUDITH BASIN	1225	1160	65	5.3
LAKE	9414	8764	650	6.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	27336	25754	1582	5.8
LIBERTY	1202	1162	40	3.3
LINCOLN	8699	7491	1208	13.9
MC CONE	1410	1333	77	5.5
MADISON	2634	2466	168	6.4
MEAGHER	1441	1318	123	8.5
MINERAL	2698	2454	244	9.0
MISSOULA	38836	36434	2402	6.2
MUSSELSHELL	2128	2007	121	5.7
PARK	5760	5267	493	8.6
PETROLEUM	332	322	10	3.0
PHILLIPS	3244	3068	176	5.4
PONDERA	3826	3655	171	4.5
POWDER RIVER	1443	1391	52	3.6
POWELL	4261	3954	307	7.2
PRAIRIE	877	825	52	5.9
RAVALLI	9792	8754	1038	10.6
RICHLAND	6226	5778	448	7.2
ROOSEVELT	6131	5763	368	6.0
ROSEBUD	7999	7233	766	9.6
SANDERS	4428	3971	457	10.3
SHERIDAN	3072	2960	112	3.6
SILVER BOW	17433	15722	1711	9.8
STILLWATER	2673	2414	259	9.7
SWEET GRASS	1662	1577	85	5.1
TETON	2828	2722	106	3.7
TOOLE	2856	2713	143	5.0
TREASURE	577	543	34	5.9
VALLEY	4830	4461	369	7.6
WHEATLAND	1348	1269	79	5.9
WIBAUX	800	733	67	8.4

TABLE IV-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA APRIL 1984

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	403501	368375	35126	8.7
CASCADE	34360	31579	2781	8.1
YELLOWSTONE	61008	55955	5053	8.3
BEAVERHEAD	4517	4257	260	5.8
BIG HORN	4959	4538	421	8.5
BLAINE	3316	3026	290	8.7
BROADWATER	2154	2002	152	7.1
CARBON	4166	3801	365	8.8
CARTER	888	855	33	3.7
CHOUTEAU	3226	3122	104	3.2
CUSTER	6598	6164	434	6.6
DANIELS	1397	1347	50	3.6
DAWSON	5973	5461	512	8.6
DEER LODGE	4598	3973	625	13.6
FALLON	2252	2140	112	5.0
FERGUS	6224	5775	449	7.2
FLATHEAD	26769	23912	2857	10.7
GALLATIN	23610	22086	1524	6.5
GARFIELD	944	927	17	1.8
GLACIER	5675	4946	729	12.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	425	395	30	7.1
GRANITE	1201	1079	122	10.2
HILL	8723	8020	703	8.1
JEFFERSON	3288	2970	318	9.7
JUDITH BASIN	1209	1118	91	7.5
LAKE	9203	8399	804	8.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	26893	25153	1740	6.5
LIBERTY	1182	1145	37	3.1
LINCOLN	8894	7245	1649	18.5
MC CONE	1347	1274	73	5.4
MADISON	2595	2366	229	8.8
MEAGHER	1403	1222	181	12.9
MINERAL	2597	2256	341	13.1
MISSOULA	38394	35406	2988	7.8
MUSSELSHELL	2129	1936	193	9.1
PARK	5759	5083	676	11.7
PETROLEUM	325	308	17	5.2
PHILLIPS	3212	2985	227	7.1
PONDERA	3776	3570	206	5.5
POWDER RIVER	1419	1356	63	4.4
POWELL	4177	3810	367	8.8
PRAIRIE	841	785	56	6.7
RAVALLI	9628	8341	1287	13.4
RICHLAND	6188	5620	568	9.2
ROOSEVELT	6021	5572	449	7.5
ROSEBUD	7985	7135	850	10.6
SANDERS	4472	3816	656	14.7
SHERIDAN	3024	2859	165	5.5
SILVER BOW	17281	15400	1881	10.9
STILLWATER	2610	2305	305	11.7
SWEET GRASS	1578	1500	78	4.9
TETON	2850	2706	144	5.1
TOOLE	2856	2642	214	7.5
TREASURE	560	521	39	7.0
VALLEY	4731	4300	431	9.1
WHEATLAND	1320	1228	92	7.0
WIBAUX	771	683	88	11.4

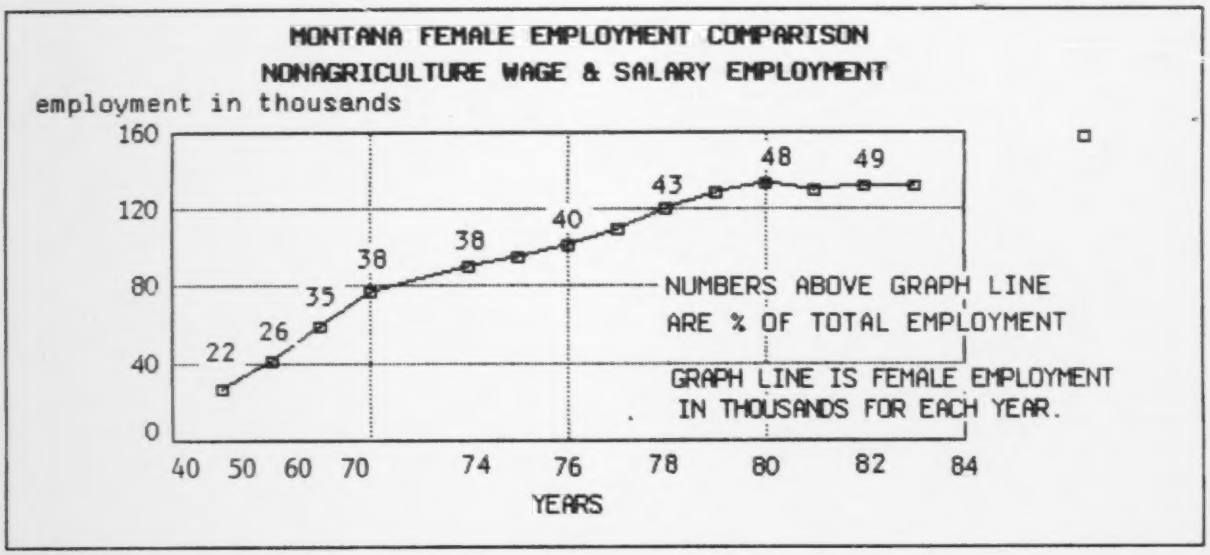
TABLE V

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)

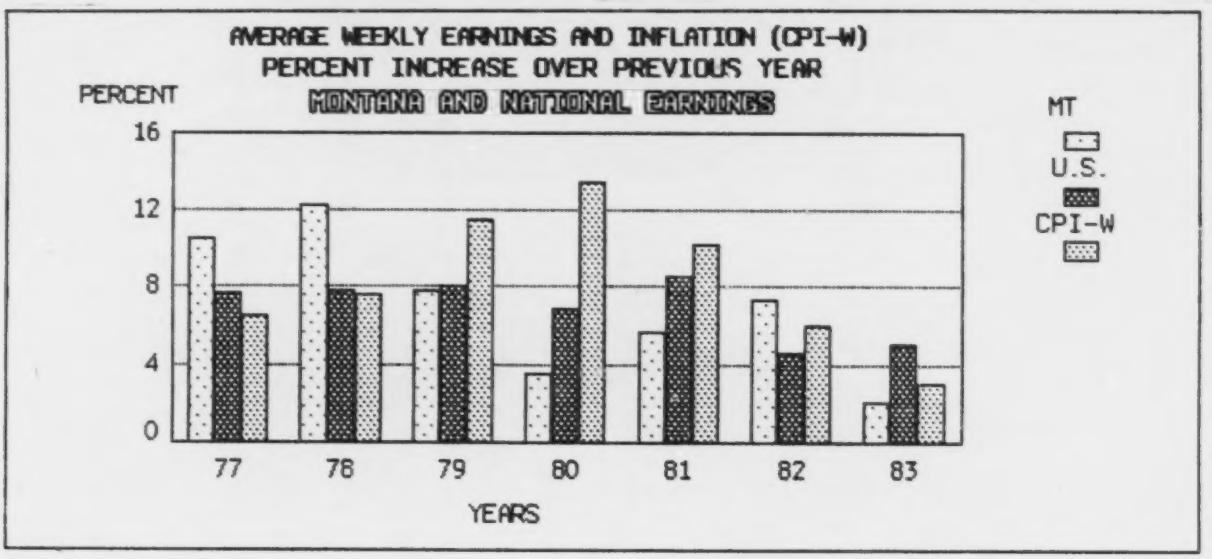
MAJOR INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT FEMALE OF TOTAL	
	Jun.1/ 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Jun. 1983	Jun. 1984	Jun. 1983
(Establishment Data)						
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	133.4	132.9	131.9	133.5	48%	48%
Manufacturing.....	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	13%	13%
Mining.....	.4	.3	.3	.4	6%	5%
Contract Construction.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	14%	13%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	20%	21%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	33.2	33.0	32.8	33.6	46%	48%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	60%	60%
Services.....	38.5	38.2	38.2	38.9	63%	67%
Government (Federal, State & Local)...	45.0	45.0	44.3	44.0	66%	62%

1/ Current month preliminary.
Revised to 1983 Benchmarks. Establishment series began January 1974.
Totals may not add due to rounding.



1940, 1950, 1960 and 1970 Employment from Census.

REAL SPENDABLE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



	Prelim. Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$274.36	$274.90	$ 275.55
Taxes Withheld 3/	41.87	42.02	42.19
Spendable Earnings	232.49	232.88	233.36
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	156.56	156.63	156.62
Real Spendable Earnings	75.93	76.25	76.74

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1984	1983	1982	1984	1983	1982
January	$274.07	$264.40	$255.84	$76.74	$77.57	$76.47
February	269.28	264.19	258.96	75.43	76.20	77.07
March	265.36	264.99	258.82	74.48	76.22	77.15
April	275.55	267.81	259.29	76.74	76.44	76.94
May	274.90	272.57	263.76	76.25	77.26	77.17
June	(P)274.36	281.06	263.50	(P)75.93	79.15	76.32
July		282.20	269.26		79.88	77.62
August		282.63	277.04		79.64	79.43
September		280.73	267.59		78.84	76.93
October		282.74	272.57		79.19	77.98
November		275.72	269.92		77.46	77.41
December		276.38	266.40		77.02	78.25

Average Weekly Earnings/Real Spendable Earnings

Average weekly earnings during second quarter 1984 increased almost 2% over the first quarter average, but real spendable earnings didn't keep the same pace, having increased only 1% over first quarter 1984.

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1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions. (P) Data for current month preliminary.

TABLE VI

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Jun. 1983	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Jun. 1983	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Jun. 1983
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	$274.36	$274.90	$275.55	$281.06	33.5	33.2	33.4	33.7	8.19	8.28	8.25	8.34
MANUFACTURING.....	410.02	419.04	426.13	413.57	38.5	38.8	39.9	39.5	10.65	10.80	10.68	10.47
Durable Goods.....	429.46	443.77	454.30	438.34	38.9	39.8	41.3	40.4	11.04	11.15	11.00	10.85
Primary Metal Industries..	567.22	559.37	554.81	518.99	39.5	39.7	39.8	36.6	14.36	14.09	13.94	14.18
Nondurable Goods.....	363.43	359.16	355.26	359.83	37.7	36.5	36.4	37.6	9.64	9.84	9.76	9.57
Food & Kindred Products...	346.87	325.62	332.79	321.40	38.8	36.1	37.1	36.9	8.94	9.02	8.97	8.71
MINING.....	520.33	522.25	531.07	544.85	38.6	38.8	39.9	42.6	13.48	13.46	13.31	12.79
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	530.34	540.75	525.34	527.18	36.3	37.5	35.4	35.5	14.61	14.42	14.84	14.85
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	425.96	453.49	461.64	452.18	38.1	39.4	39.9	40.7	11.18	11.51	11.57	11.11
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	393.82	429.62	420.92	424.26	36.6	38.6	38.3	40.1	10.76	11.13	10.99	10.58
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	200.02	197.06	195.13	206.03	31.4	30.6	30.3	31.6	6.37	6.44	6.44	6.52
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	212.19	210.87	221.86	202.54	34.9	34.4	35.9	34.8	6.08	6.13	6.18	5.82
SERVICES.....	212.11	211.85	218.51	195.05	31.8	31.2	31.9	30.1	6.67	6.79	6.85	6.48

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950;Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA*

AREAS	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Year-to-Date 1984	Year-to-Date 1983
STATE OF MONTANA	379	492	362	2400	2119
GREAT FALLS SMSA	20	31	28	181	166
BILLINGS SMSA	52	68	57	365	335
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	12	33	16	106	125
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	24	36	14	126	128
Beaverhead	3	3	3	24	30
Deer Lodge	0	4	4	12	18
Granite	4	2	0	6	6
Madison	5	6	1	19	11
Powell	1	1	2	9	8
Silver Bow	11	20	4	56	55
BOZEMAN LMA	40	54	38	254	195
Gallatin	32	41	33	195	147
Meagher	3	6	1	16	9
Park	5	7	4	43	39
GLASGOW LMA	14	16	18	95	92
Daniels	2	2	2	10	6
Phillips	1	2	3	17	12
Roosevelt	3	5	6	30	36
Sheridan	2	6	3	21	11
Valley	6	1	4	17	27
GLENDIVE LMA	11	19	16	72	67
Dawson	3	7	6	24	25
Garfield	1	0	0	3	6
McCone	0	1	1	6	7
Prairie	0	0	0	1	1
Richland	7	11	9	38	27
Wibaux	0	0	0	0	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	15	13	11	77	56
Big Horn	1	5	4	21	21
Carbon	8	6	5	31	19
Stillwater	3	1	1	15	11
Sweet Grass	3	1	1	10	5
HAVRE LMA	11	8	6	45	47
Blaine	3	3	0	13	7
Hill	7	4	6	30	36
Liberty	1	1	0	2	4
HELENA LMA	31	31	23	161	156
Broadwater	3	2	1	12	10
Jefferson	3	5	2	18	12
Lewis and Clark	25	24	20	131	134
KALISPELL LMA	55	59	46	329	269
Flathead	43	45	26	225	183
Lake	5	12	9	55	39
Lincoln	7	2	11	49	47
LEWISTOWN LMA	14	13	9	58	63
Fergus	8	8	5	37	37
Golden Valley	1	0	0	1	0
Judith Basin	2	0	1	4	6
Musselshell	2	4	0	11	15
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	0
Wheatland	1	1	3	5	5
MILES CITY LMA	12	26	16	94	72
Carter	0	0	1	1	5
Custer	4	9	7	42	26
Fallon	0	4	1	8	5
Powder River	2	0	1	5	10
Rosebud	5	11	6	34	25
Treasure	1	2	0	4	1
MISSOULA LMA	47	68	46	340	291
Mineral	3	5	3	15	13
Missoula	27	42	23	221	184
Ravalli	11	16	18	74	65
Sanders	6	5	2	30	29
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	21	17	18	97	81
Chouteau	0	2	1	10	15
Glacier	8	5	7	30	22
Pondera	6	4	3	22	13
Teton	3	1	2	12	11
Toole	4	5	5	23	20

*Change in series. The listing has been reduced to employers enrolling their business with the unemployment insurance compensation program. Dropped from the series was new corporations registered with the Secretary of State. Often a duplication of count occurred when a new corporation filed with the unemployment insurance compensation program.

The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total businesses.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1984	1983	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	27,279	33,045	-5,766	-17%
Continued Claims	301,830	346,583	-44,753	-13%
Number of Benefit Payments	282,292	320,050	-37,758	-12%
Amount of Benefits Paid	$34,932,982	$38,470,674	-$3,537,692	-9.0%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$126.95	$122.71	+$4.24	+03%

MONTHLY

	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	4,561	2,906	4,177	111	2.0%
Continued Claims1/	36,264	41,405	46,237	-6,918	-16%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	32,620	41,224	43,672	-9,602	-23%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$4,112,938	$5,039,124	$5,385,233	-$946,841	-19%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$121.34	$126.48	$129.43	-1.37	-1.0%
Trust Fund Balance*	- $6,655,075	-$4,409,926	*12,144,225	-$2,627,137	-65%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Does not include loans from Federal Government.

TABLE VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	JUNE 1984 COUNT	JUNE 1984 AMOUNT	MAY 1984 COUNT	MAY 1984 AMOUNT	APRIL 1984 COUNT	APRIL 1984 AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	149	15,733	229	24,811	253	27,376
BIGHORN	424	45,754	284	33,956	299	35,748
BLAINE	284	28,148	193	19,579	222	23,417
BROADWATER	114	13,473	173	21,101	181	24,313
CARBON	312	39,095	471	60,578	421	57,635
CARTER	8	592	15	1,026	6	448
CASCADE	2,955	308,588	3,511	378,476	3,477	380,395
CHOUTEAU	74	6,818	53	5,732	50	5,701
CUSTER	271	32,116	500	57,189	494	59,919
DANIELS	47	4,167	49	4,802	69	6,898
DAWSON	347	39,342	506	58,635	533	60,897
DEER LODGE	589	65,377	640	76,472	600	71,747
FALLON	89	10,468	110	12,468	92	9,931
FERGUS	250	24,569	395	39,803	454	47,210
FLATHEAD	1,927	199,379	3,345	382,765	3,539	431,108
GALLATIN	1,615	165,248	2,200	223,906	2,162	228,882
GARFIELD	13	1,437	6	955	9	1,494
GLACIER	711	75,323	670	68,123	643	62,676
GOLDEN VALLEY	20	2,813	19	2,981	25	3,055
GRANITE	78	8,001	178	19,387	143	16,684
HILL	673	68,483	686	76,914	723	78,956
JEFFERSON	235	26,824	340	39,414	359	43,354
JUDITH BASIN	40	3,699	31	3,053	49	5,690
LAKE	681	66,767	686	70,834	718	73,057
LEWIS & CLARK	1,610	173,898	1,865	209,502	1,947	222,652
LIBERTY	29	3,058	61	7,761	24	3,285
LINCOLN	1,093	120,521	2,196	285,767	2,413	318,492
MCCONE	18	1,735	31	3,029	42	3,514
MADISON	128	15,301	176	21,965	182	20,754
MEAGHER	103	11,824	188	23,115	229	28,082
MINERAL	235	27,429	379	45,493	499	60,915
MISSOULA	2,793	291,043	3,487	383,998	3,965	459,934
MUSSELSHELL	116	12,934	164	18,595	190	21,736
PARK	388	37,644	537	54,829	639	63,528
PETROLEUM	7	908	6	854	14	1,978
PHILLIPS	126	15,398	114	13,637	154	18,852
PONDERA	134	12,298	144	14,448	164	16,893
POWDER RIVER	16	2,091	41	4,827	56	6,589
POWELL	261	31,047	375	44,151	421	49,551
PRAIRIE	37	5,441	39	4,987	43	5,503
RAVALLI	927	97,379	1,359	158,933	1,476	177,275
RICHLAND	411	51,012	598	73,216	671	82,066
ROOSEVELT	310	30,102	317	33,921	316	35,347
ROSEBUD	1,114	149,641	1,087	150,206	1,172	160,880
SANDERS	574	62,380	625	70,134	817	103,406
SHERIDAN	93	7,891	120	13,076	149	16,915
SILVER BOW	2,056	205,939	2,035	234,356	1,953	229,664
STILLWATER	269	33,300	385	49,397	331	44,718
SWEET GRASS	74	7,718	67	7,420	51	5,119
TETON	68	7,456	98	11,683	117	13,928
TOOLE	135	13,579	197	20,199	212	20,478
TREASURE	38	5,356	30	4,142	26	3,479
VALLEY	248	25,041	272	29,872	330	34,979
WHEATLAND	42	4,840	59	7,459	78	9,190
WIBAUX	29	4,019	67	7,352	76	7,847
YELLOWSTONE	5,453	644,197	6,989	858,968	7,180	896,989
INTRASTATE	30,884	3,897,205	39,402	4,810,804	41,479	5,102,407
INTERSTATE	1,736	215,733	1,822	228,320	2,193	282,826
TOTAL	32,620	$4,112,938	41,224	$5,039,124	43,672	$5,385,233

TABLE IX

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	JANUARY 1984 THUR JUNE 1984 COUNT	JANUARY 1984 THUR JUNE 1984 AMOUNT	JANUARY 1983 THUR JUNE 1983 COUNT	JANUARY 1983 THUR JUNE 1983 AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,937	218,345	2,366	236,309
BIGHORN	2,448	293,754	2,877	337,447
BLAINE	1,834	192,880	1,852	193,484
BROADWATER	1,127	133,222	1,544	186,966
CARBON	2,914	384,508	2,229	270,454
CARTER	72	7,841	203	24,303
CASCADE	23,763	2,641,640	26,806	2,938,316
CHOUTEAU	498	52,281	884	97,227
CUSTER	3,582	436,049	3,230	356,035
DANIELS	397	39,206	393	47,910
DAWSON	3,397	398,348	7,749	921,829
DEER LODGE	4,329	538,017	5,599	688,510
FALLON	735	82,957	1,281	154,292
FERGUS	3,118	338,366	3,913	407,618
FLATHEAD	20,420	2,281,450	26,852	3,114,714
GALLATIN	13,781	1,454,766	16,741	1,743,658
GARFIELD	55	8,078	203	21,693
GLACIER	5,032	498,878	4,453	431,330
GOLDEN VALLEY	133	18,372	236	34,490
GRANITE	837	97,671	1,154	142,856
HILL	4,916	546,269	5,345	600,607
JEFFERSON	2,298	281,612	2,805	356,814
JUDITH BASIN	398	47,219	356	33,487
LAKE	5,130	531,713	4,899	495,258
LEWIS & CLARK	13,683	1,546,266	16,161	1,855,677
LIBERTY	222	26,968	329	38,620
LINCOLN	11,395	1,390,223	10,985	1,283,605
MCCONE	297	27,951	330	36,235
MADISON	1,308	145,801	1,742	203,094
MEAGHER	1,331	164,366	1,478	180,891
MINERAL	2,739	319,380	3,158	405,489
MISSOULA	24,051	2,671,131	25,229	2,627,328
MUSSELSHELL	1,096	128,510	1,942	245,386
PARK	4,076	393,954	4,479	418,495
PETROLEUM	64	8,749	70	7,042
PHILLIPS	1,407	186,373	2,282	275,366
PONDERA	1,249	126,695	1,517	166,366
POWDER RIVER	393	44,602	623	76,885
POWELL	2,506	281,585	2,342	272,837
PRAIRIE	361	51,660	320	41,636
RAVALLI	9,682	1,117,214	8,723	935,311
RICHLAND	3,926	478,974	9,112	1,165,266
ROOSEVELT	2,263	242,699	3,433	390,447
ROSEBUD	7,795	1,088,526	5,476	722,267
SANDERS	4,450	517,814	4,580	554,913
SHERIDAN	864	97,947	1,894	250,726
SILVER BOW	14,064	1,649,913	18,218	2,176,384
STILLWATER	2,357	302,276	2,694	319,364
SWEET GRASS	475	50,131	474	50,777
TETON	876	99,361	1,254	142,048
TOOLE	1,426	153,492	1,677	206,544
TREASURE	179	24,472	205	28,208
VALLEY	2,569	285,350	3,371	383,056
WHEATLAND	452	54,717	512	61,610
WIBAUX	413	43,407	701	88,026
YELLOWSTONE	47,087	5,855,598	44,680	5,195,784
INTRASTATE	268,275	27,274,366	304,070	36,538,754
INTERSTATE	14,017	7,658,616	15,980	1,931,942
TOTAL	282,292	34,932,982	320,050	38,470,696

EMPLOYER'S QUARTERLY CONTRIBUTION
SUMMARY - SECOND QUARTER 1983

The table on the opposite page is a summary out of the new publication available - Employer's Quarterly Contribution Report.

DEFINITIONS

COVERED EMPLOYMENT

Employers, whose total annual payroll exceeds $500 in a quarter, who are subject to Montana's Unemployment Insurance law.

SIC CODE (Standard Industrial Classification Code)

The objective in industry classification is to have each place of business coded on the basis of its principle activity. If a firm conducts different activities at its various establishments, separate industry codes are assigned to the extent possible to each activity. Industry codes are assigned to each reportable establishment based on 'nature-of-business' information employers submit, in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 edition.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment for a given month is the number of workers covered under the Montana Unemployment Insurance laws who earned wages from a reporting unit during the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month.

GROSS WAGES

Total wages, as reported on the quarterly contribution reports of employers covered by the Unemployment Insurance law, are the total amount of compensation paid by the employer during the quarter.

DISCLOSURE RESTRICTIONS = D

Publication of employment and wage data is withheld for any industry level which consists of fewer than three reporting units or in which a single establishment accounts for 80 percent or more of the industry's employment.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE DETERMINATION

Employment by industry is multipled by 13 (represent number of weeks in quarter) and the result is divided into the industry gross wages. The average weekly wages calculated from the contributions is not comparable with other weekly wages reported in this publication. All industries average weekly wages is calculated from total gross wages and total employment. When an industry such as retail trade has substantial number of part-time workers the average weekly wages is influenced downward.

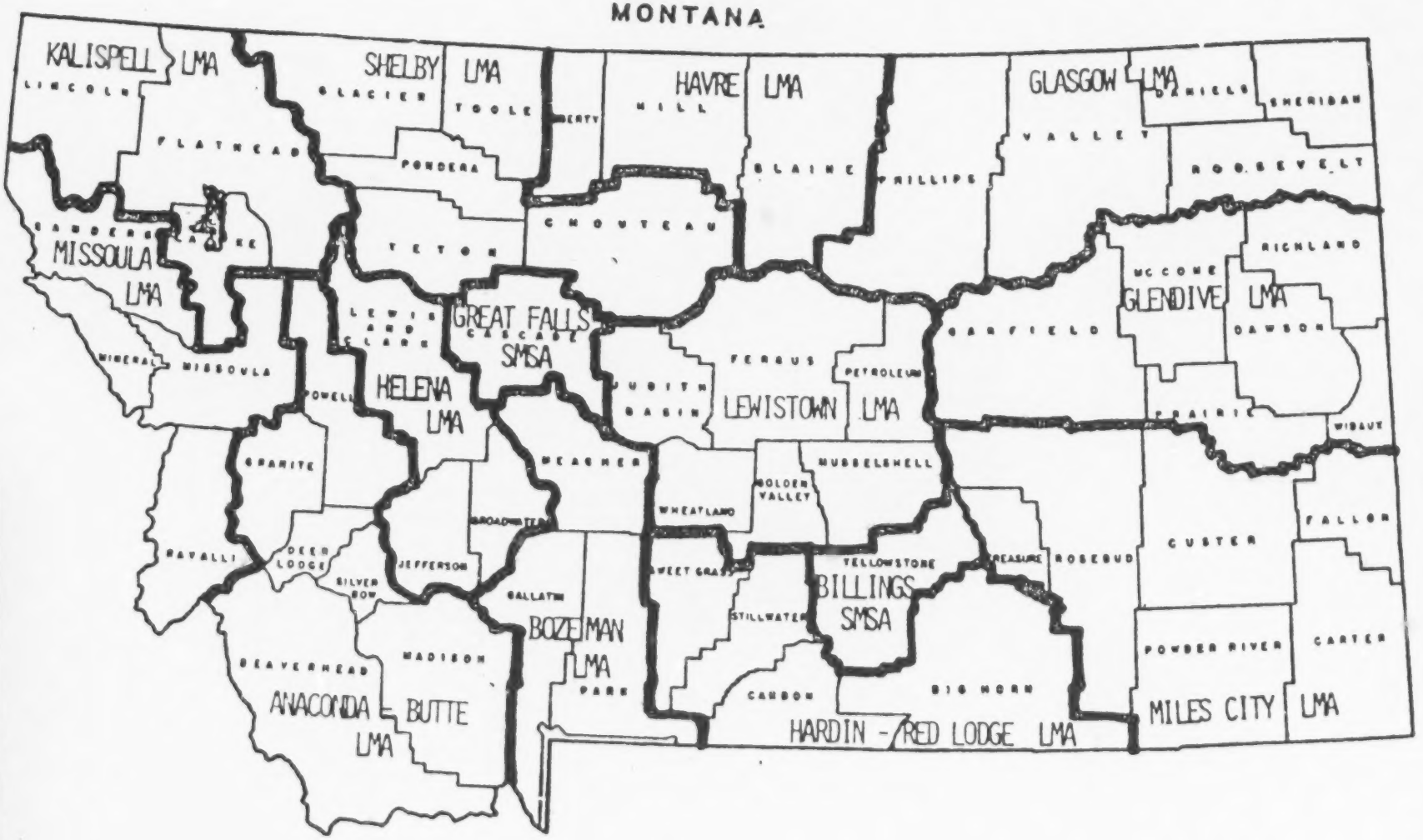
QUARTERLY CONTRIBUTION REPORT (ES202)
GROSS WAGES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES BY INDUSTRY FOR SECOND QUARTER 1983

COUNTY	GROSS WAGES	ALL INDUST	MIN	CONST	MFG	TCU	WHOLE TRAD	RETAIL TRAD	FIRE	SERVS	GOVT
STATEWIDE	1019651723	295	508	403	385	399	339	173	293	236	346
BEAVERHEAD	7803772	252	421	185	341	372	343	165	273	161	313
BIG HORN	13774415	348	676	285	188	267	238	148	224	200	343
BLAINE	4719769	252	D	217	121	321	220	178	281	175	329
BROADWATER	2523057	241	363	226	255	192	373	125	288	172	271
CARBON	4242965	215	417	253	218	358	221	109	240	254	285
CARTER	733492	204	427	207	D	364	295	89	D	147	217
CASCADE	101132913	298	408	424	357	346	336	203	315	257	377
CHOUTEAU	3271742	236	D	139	223	539	312	144	278	127	278
CUSTER	15480300	264	D	345	216	363	307	158	260	230	343
DANIELS	1868602	230	381	231	D	391	272	145	259	136	304
DAWSON	14906258	293	480	334	307	468	301	166	268	177	329
DEER LODGE	8855122	266	59	321	303	403	352	167	226	193	314
FALLON	3962071	284	464	277	205	408	205	150	260	158	322
FERGUS	11105403	254	274	410	250	358	266	165	282	187	313
FLATHEAD	60781569	283	531	301	427	360	284	170	305	209	331
GALLATIN	54032830	264	439	330	325	299	249	157	307	207	364
GARFIELD	768757	192	D	356	D	153	149	139	259	157	232
GLACIER	12457065	255	408	352	292	527	348	160	267	175	326
GOLDEN VALLEY	529809	239	184	184	184	D	239	70	70	70	257
GRANITE	1831546	258	579	273	149	297	D	100	233	68	273
HILL	18020301	260	295	346	312	397	276	167	262	223	332
JEFFERSON	5567946	270	506	364	151	414	167	100	221	136	287
JUDITH BASIN	1048701	226	D	185	217	231	159	115	D	90	278
LAKE	12725172	242	D	263	294	302	233	142	271	198	316
LEWIS &CLARK	78360005	308	409	339	394	460	382	156	293	252	363
LIBERTY	1720368	258	213	188	D	D	473	161	285	156	253
LINCOLN	21097097	323	455	504	435	333	215	141	224	143	350
MCCONE	1893018	255	175	183	D	433	295	153	262	185	263
MADISON	3639426	224	316	217	116	403	168	124	226	147	271
MEAGHER	1347815	218	D	195	246	D	D	113	D	158	312
MINERAL	3665254	255	122	350	378	395	D	120	239	71	292
MISSOULA	110190860	314	451	374	485	354	318	170	273	250	382
MUSSELSHELL	2867497	229	373	222	160	293	365	132	242	172	262
PARK	9699163	240	501	247	270	308	290	147	270	188	359
PETROLEUM	210658	222	173	D	253	D	520	101	101	101	226
PHILLIPS	4531744	256	495	232	269	330	269	169	254	153	315
PONDERA	5235595	242	365	284	212	290	307	160	267	179	308
POWDER RIVER	2239828	293	516	269	141	336	248	127	271	111	278
POWELL	6951729	268	452	353	330	214	240	151	279	169	291
PRAIRIE	826315	194	D	150	D	245	270	124	D	130	205
RAVALLI	13727986	240	181	221	283	296	300	142	276	184	306
RICHLAND	15312297	289	411	308	300	455	280	171	288	200	326
ROOSEVELT	11697787	264	373	291	290	364	322	162	289	184	344
ROSEBUD	33350550	445	714	589	378	531	577	141	256	228	365
SANDERS	7586543	254	331	223	397	289	171	124	246	199	288
SHERIDAN	4826967	248	409	201	242	394	286	121	310	163	363
SILVER BOW	54627817	354	744	436	390	458	340	225	270	275	421
STILLWATER	3292884	232	250	277	282	347	279	137	374	137	310
SWEET GRASS	1745010	208	143	301	151	369	227	139	236	137	235
TETON	4302771	256	485	218	247	422	297	131	217	153	453
TOOLE	5964558	268	379	277	218	381	261	142	323	197	275
TREASURE	526642	241	D	349	D	319	199	85	D	33	299
VALLEY	8352557	253	354	312	289	377	259	153	237	205	334
WHEATLAND	1200733	195	162	221	90	443	214	106	199	131	288
WIBAUX	758692	229	D	129	D	372	D	93	D	134	312
YELLOWSTONE	186726064	321	550	392	392	432	386	188	319	298	365

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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